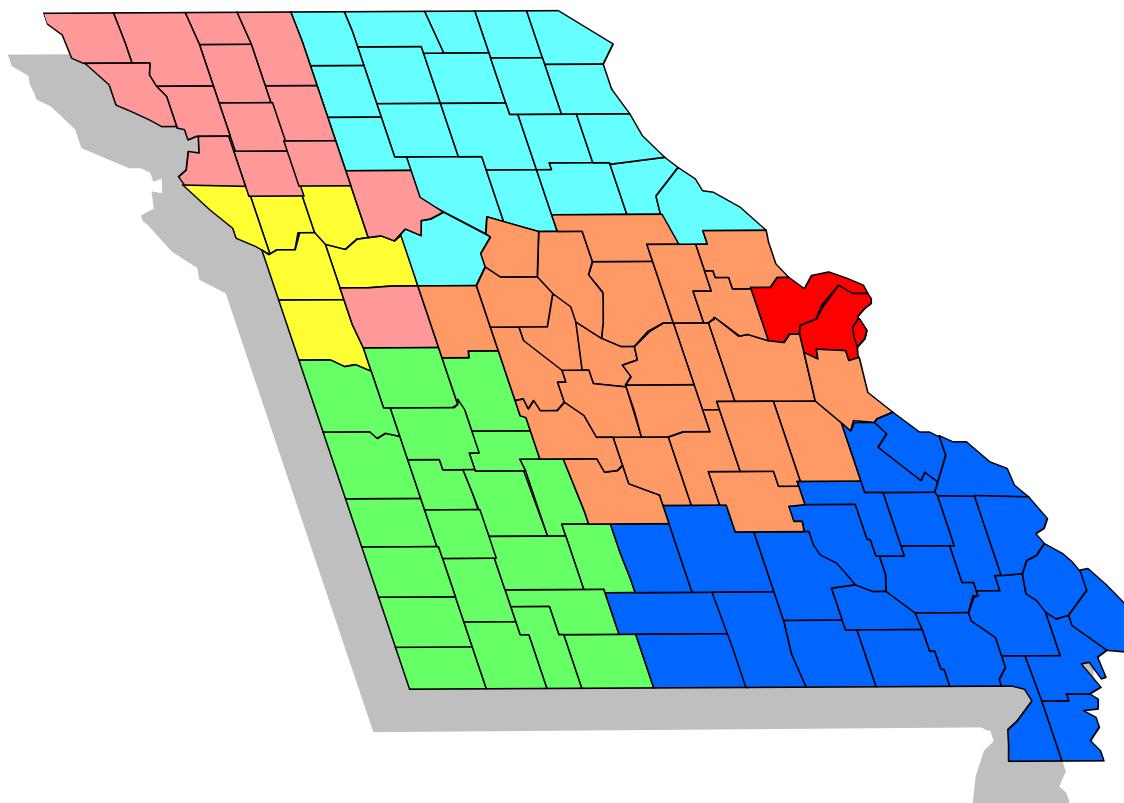


STD/HIV KWIK FACTS

1998



**Office of Surveillance
Division of Environmental Health
and Communicable Disease Prevention
Missouri Department of Health**

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MISSOURI 1998 HIV/STD KWIK FACTS

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GUIDELINES FOR INTERPRETING THE 1998 HIV/STD KWIK FACTS

- HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases, and thus information on HIV cases is often more useful for HIV prevention and intervention purposes than is AIDS case data.
- From 1996 to 1997, significant declines in AIDS cases occurred in Missouri, primarily due to the availability and use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) and better use of prophylactic therapy to prevent AIDS-related opportunistic infections. AIDS cases continued to decline from 1997 to 1998, but not nearly as precipitously (only a 2.7% decline). With overall reported declines in AIDS cases due to improved treatments, current trends in reported AIDS cases no longer accurately reflect the direction of the epidemic of HIV infection. To address the need to find other means to describe trends in new HIV infections, the 1998 *KWIK Facts* will, as described below, present data on HIV cases (who represent more recently infected persons) by year of diagnosis.
- AIDS cases, and in some instances HIV cases, are described by year of report. In addition, HIV cases are also described by year of diagnosis. The purpose of presenting data on HIV cases by year of diagnosis is, as stated above, to more accurately describe trends in new HIV infections. Where HIV trends are presented by year of diagnosis, only those individuals who at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection had not progressed to AIDS are included in the analysis.
- In presenting HIV data by year of diagnosis, it is important to note that more recent years' data have been adjusted for reporting delays as indicated by the non-solid lines on the line graphs. Active surveillance techniques ensure that a majority of HIV cases (approximately 80%) are reported in the year they are diagnosed. However, due to inevitable time lags in reporting, some cases may not be reported until some time after they are diagnosed. Further interpretive information regarding HIV trend analysis is included in the text of the profile.
- To more accurately characterize the impact of the epidemic across specific subpopulations, disease case rates are presented in certain portions of the profile. All rates in this profile are calculated using 1997 population estimates.
- Reports of the geographic location of HIV and AIDS cases are based on the patient's residence at the time of diagnosis, which may or may not correspond to his or her residence at the time of initial infection, or to his or her current residence.
- Persons living in Federal correctional facilities at the time of their diagnosis as an HIV or AIDS case are not included in the data presented in the *KWIK Facts*. These individuals were generally not residents of Missouri prior to their incarceration, and to include them in the analysis of the epidemic in the state would result in a distorted epidemiologic picture.
- Persons living in Missouri correctional facilities (which include state, county, and local facilities) at the time of their HIV/AIDS diagnosis are included in the statewide data, since most of these persons were likely Missouri residents prior to their incarceration. However, persons living in Missouri correctional facilities are not included in the data for specific

geographic regions (e.g., St. Louis City, Kansas City, the community planning regions). This is based on the fact that these individuals, especially those in the state prison system, are often incarcerated in another part of the state from where they resided (and were likely infected) prior to their imprisonment. If they were included among the cases from the area where they were imprisoned, this would distort the picture of the epidemic in that area.

- In January 1993, the AIDS case definition was broadened to include individuals with HIV infection who have a CD4+ count less than 200 or a CD4 percentage of less than 14%, as well as HIV-infected persons with one of three additional conditions (pulmonary tuberculosis, invasive cervical cancer, or recurrent pneumonia). These changes in the case definition primarily account for the dramatic, one-time increase in the number of AIDS cases reported during 1993.
- It may be impossible to make meaningful statements concerning trends in regions with low numbers of HIV/AIDS cases. In general, examining all text and appropriate charts, tables, and graphs is crucial to successfully interpreting this profile.
- The 1998 profile has included data excerpts from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). This behavioral data is designed to highlight HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes, and HIV testing history, of individuals age 18 and over. Behavioral surveillance data in many instances can be combined with other data in this profile to develop effective STD/HIV/AIDS intervention strategies.
- In the St. Louis and Kansas City regional profiles, AIDS case data from Illinois and Kansas, respectively, is included to more completely describe the impact of the epidemic in the regional metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).
- Statewide data from the Surveillance to Evaluate Prevention (STEP) project is included in this profile to demonstrate major successes in the area of perinatal HIV prevention in Missouri. These successes likely reflect the extent to which medical providers are following CDC guidelines for the use of antiretroviral medication to reduce the risk of perinatal HIV transmission, as well as the CDC guidelines for voluntary HIV counseling and testing of pregnant women.
- The data in this profile do not include cases of HIV infection reported by the three anonymous testing sites in St. Louis City, Kansas City, and Springfield.

NOTE: Please contact Kurt M. Kleier, Program Manager, STD/HIV Surveillance, at (800) 359-6259 if you have additional questions, or if you have requests for additional information.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



Summary of HIV/AIDS Missouri - 1998

Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 11,877 Missouri residents infected with HIV (7,894 AIDS cases and 3,983 HIV cases*) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health. In 1998, 466 AIDS cases and 486 HIV cases were reported.

Newer treatments have slowed the progress of HIV disease in many infected persons, an achievement reflected in the 41.2% decrease in reported AIDS cases, and the 51.9% decrease in AIDS-related deaths, from 1996 to 1997. However, these downward trends slowed markedly in 1998, with the number of AIDS cases decreasing by only 2.7%, and the number of AIDS-related deaths decreasing by only 11.0%, from the numbers reported in 1997. This slowing may reflect, at least in part, instances in which the newer therapies are not being utilized appropriately, are not effective, and/or become ineffective after a period of initial response.

Males, and whites, continue to comprise the largest numbers of reported cases. However, females are becoming increasingly affected by the epidemic, and African Americans continue to be very disproportionately represented among reported HIV and AIDS cases. While the majority of reported HIV and AIDS cases continue to be in men who acquired their infection through male homosexual contact, the number of heterosexual contact cases has been increasing (primarily due to increases in the number of reported cases in African American females). Numbers of new perinatal (mother-to-infant) HIV infections have decreased in recent years; this is likely the result of improved screening and effective treatment of HIV-infected pregnant women.

The largest numbers of HIV and AIDS cases, and the highest case rates, are in the state's two major metropolitan areas (St. Louis and Kansas City). However, HIV infections are also occurring in persons living in rural areas, and HIV and AIDS cases have been reported from most counties in the state.

An accurate understanding of trends in new HIV infections has been difficult to obtain. One approach to this problem is to examine HIV cases (which represent persons more recently infected) by year of diagnosis. When this is done for HIV cases reported in Missouri, it is apparent that the overall trend has been generally downward in recent years. This may at least partially be due to an actual decrease in the number of new HIV infections in recent years. However, it may also be due at least in part to other factors, such as possible changes in testing behaviors among persons at-risk for HIV infection. But regardless of the cause or causes for the overall downward trend, the fact that the annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in females (particularly African American females) and heterosexual contacts have been increasing is an indication of a growing problem in these subpopulations, and substantial numbers of men are continuing to be infected with HIV through male homosexual contact.

Comment:

The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to be a very significant problem in Missouri. Even if the overall number of new HIV infections is decreasing, and there is not yet sufficient information to allow this conclusion to be stated with certainty, there continue to be significant numbers of persons becoming infected. In addition, it appears that for some subpopulations, the number of new infections is actually increasing.

The presently available antiretroviral therapies have provided very substantial benefit to many infected persons by slowing the progression from the earlier stages of HIV disease to AIDS, and from AIDS to death. However, these therapies are not a cure, and are associated with many problems including adherence, adverse reactions, development of resistance, treatment failure, and cost. The slowing of the declines in reported AIDS cases and AIDS-related deaths seen in 1998 may well be a reflection of the limitations of currently available treatment regimens. **Strong emphasis must continue to be placed on prevention of new infections.** Targeting of prevention programs must be based on an accurate understanding of which groups of persons are at increased risk of infection.

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*HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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magnitude and impact of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 7,894 AIDS cases* have been reported in Missouri residents; 4,398 (55.7%) of these individuals are known to have died, and 3,496 (44.3%) are living with AIDS. The 3,496 persons living with AIDS at the end of 1998 represent an 8.1% increase over the 3,235 individuals living with AIDS at the end of 1997.
- In 1998, 466 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 1 shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled "trends" below).
- The AIDS rate for cases reported during 1998 was 8.6 cases per 100,000 population; the U.S. AIDS rate for cases reported during 1998 was 17.1.
- During 1998, 145 AIDS-related deaths in Missouri residents were reported on death certificates.
- During 1998, AIDS was the third leading cause of death among African Americans 25-34 years of age, and the fifth leading cause of death in African Americans 35-44 years of age. Among whites in 1998, AIDS was the sixth leading cause of death among 25-34 year olds, and the seventh leading cause of death in 35-44 year olds.
- An additional 3,983 HIV cases** have been reported in Missourians; 486 HIV cases were reported in 1998.
- It is estimated that there are currently 8,000 to 11,000 HIV-infected persons living in Missouri.

who (1)

- Table 1 describes HIV and AIDS cases by gender, race/ethnicity, age at diagnosis, and exposure category, as well as geographic location (see also the section entitled "where" below).
- Males comprised 78.0% of the 486 HIV cases and 84.5% of the 466 AIDS cases reported in 1998.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Although African Americans make up only about 11% of Missouri's population, they accounted for 44.4% of HIV cases and 42.3% of AIDS cases reported in 1998. The rate for HIV cases reported in 1998 in African Americans (35.9) was 6.6 times the rate in whites (5.4). In addition, approximately 50% of AIDS-related deaths in 1998 were in African Americans.
- For Hispanics, the rates for HIV and AIDS cases reported in 1998 were approximately twice those seen in whites. However, the numbers of cases reported in Hispanics (9 HIV cases and 9 AIDS cases in 1998) have been small.
- Asians and American Indians each comprise less than 0.5% of total reported HIV and AIDS cases. In 1998, 2 HIV cases were reported in Asians; none were reported in American Indians. No AIDS cases were reported in persons from either of these groups in 1998.
- Of AIDS cases reported in 1998, 46.6% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 23.8% in 40-49 year olds, and 18.0% in 20-29 year olds. Of HIV cases reported in 1998, 43.6% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds and 29.8% in 20-29 year olds. These data indicate that many infections are occurring in persons in their twenties, and that infections are also occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 480 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998: 275 (57.3%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 23 (4.8%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 25 (5.2%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 79 (16.5%) in heterosexual contacts; and 75 (15.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Of the 464 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998: 290 (62.5%) were in MSM; 32 (6.9%) in MSM/IDUs; 40 (8.6%) in IDUs; 53 (11.4%) in heterosexual contacts; and 47 (10.1%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- A total of 33 perinatal HIV cases and 42 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 1998, 6 perinatal HIV cases and 2 perinatal AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth.)

*Does not include 273 AIDS cases diagnosed in persons residing in Federal correctional facilities in Missouri.

**Does not include 100 HIV cases diagnosed in persons residing in Federal correctional facilities in Missouri.

[†]When this is done, most will be assigned to one of the four major exposure categories: MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact.

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Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Missouri, 1982–1998

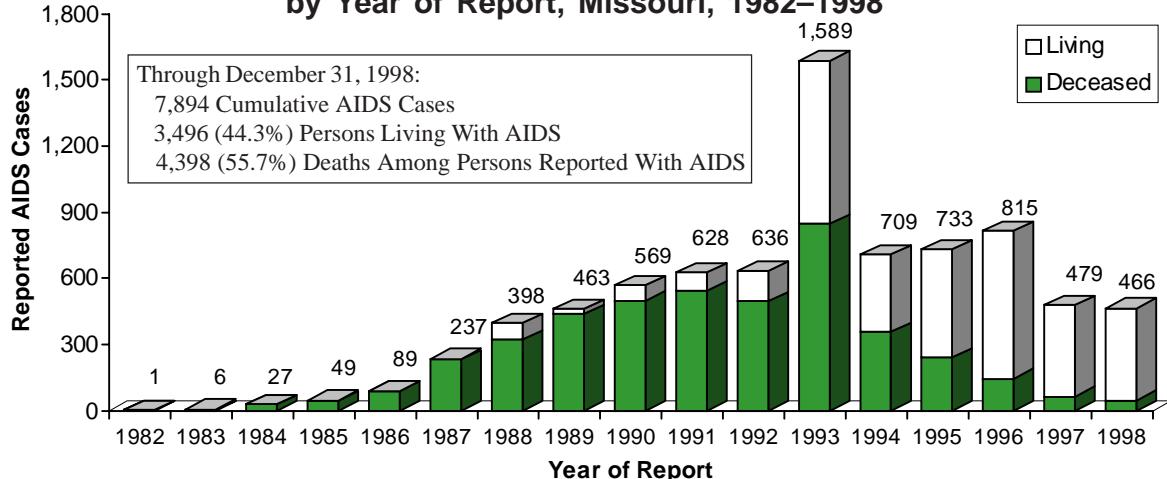


Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases, Missouri, 1982–1998

	HIV Cases*		AIDS Cases**		HIV/AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %	Cumulative* Case	Cumulative* %	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %	Cumulative Case	Cumulative %
Geographic Location								
Missouri	486	(100.0%)	3,983	(100.0%)	466	(100.0%)	7,894	(100.0%)
St. Louis City [†]	123	(25.3%)	1,179	(29.6%)	146	(31.3%)	2,169	(27.5%)
St. Louis County [†]	70	(14.4%)	511	(12.8%)	68	(14.6%)	1,218	(15.4%)
Kansas City [†]	120	(24.7%)	1,029	(25.8%)	112	(24.0%)	2,261	(28.6%)
Outstate [†]	130	(26.7%)	993	(24.9%)	121	(26.0%)	2,056	(26.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††}	43	(8.8%)	271	(6.8%)	19	(4.1%)	190	(2.4%)
Gender								
Male	379	(78.0 %)	3,349	(84.1%)	394	(84.5%)	7,221	(91.5%)
Female	107	(22.0%)	634	(15.9%)	72	(15.5%)	673	(8.5%)
Race/Ethnicity								
White	253	(52.1%)	2,143	(53.8%)	259	(55.6%)	5,346	(67.7%)
Black	216	(44.4%)	1,702	(42.7%)	197	(42.3%)	2,347	(29.7%)
Hispanic	9	(1.9%)	87	(2.2%)	9	(1.9%)	152	(1.9%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	(0.4%)	13	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	17	(0.2%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	11	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	30	(0.3%)
Unknown	6	(1.2%)	27	(0.7%)	1	(0.2%)	2	(0.1%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]								
<13	6	(1.2%)	40	(1.0%)	2	(0.4%)	53	(0.7%)
13-19	20	(4.1%)	187	(4.7%)	6	(1.3%)	77	(1.0%)
20-29	145	(29.8%)	1,589	(39.9%)	84	(18.0%)	1,832	(23.2%)
30-39	212	(43.6%)	1,518	(38.1%)	217	(46.6%)	3,615	(45.8%)
40-49	82	(16.9%)	505	(12.7%)	111	(23.8%)	1,652	(20.9%)
>49	21	(4.3%)	144	(3.6%)	46	(9.9%)	665	(8.4%)
Exposure Category[†]								
MSM	275	(56.6%)	2,431	(61.0%)	290	(62.2%)	5,659	(71.7%)
MSM/IDU	23	(4.7%)	260	(6.5%)	32	(6.9%)	712	(9.0%)
IDU	25	(5.1%)	389	(9.8%)	40	(8.6%)	560	(7.1%)
Heterosexual Contact	79	(16.3%)	554	(13.9%)	53	(11.4%)	550	(7.0%)
Adult Hemophiliac	3	(0.6%)	30	(0.7%)	0	(0.0%)	142	(1.8%)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	14	(0.4%)	2	(0.4%)	94	(1.2%)
Other/Unknown Adult	75	(15.4%)	265	(6.7%)	47	(10.1%)	115	(1.5%)
Perinatal Transmission	6	(1.2%)	33	(0.8%)	2	(0.4%)	42	(0.5%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	20	(0.3%)
Missouri Total	486 (100.0%)		3,983 (100.0%)		466 (100.0%)		7,894 (100.0%)	

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

** AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

^{††} Includes state, county and local correctional facilities.

[‡] For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

[†] MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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who (2)

• Job Corps Applicants

- From 1988 through 1997, 17,671 Missouri Job Corps applicants 16-24 years of age were screened for HIV infection, 38 (0.22%, or about 2 per 1,000) were found to be seropositive. The HIV seropositivity rate in African Americans (0.32%) was higher than the corresponding rate in whites (0.11%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.34%), followed by African American females (0.29%), and white males (0.15%). Of the 2,208 white females tested from 1988 through 1997, none were found to be HIV seropositive.
- Of the 17,671 Missouri Job Corps applicants screened for HIV infection from 1988 through 1997, 7,643 (43.3%) were St. Louis residents and 4,016 (22.7%) were Kansas City residents. Of the 38 Missouri applicants found to be HIV seropositive during this period, 34 (89.5%) were from either St. Louis (21 persons) or Kansas City (13 persons). The seropositivity rate in the St. Louis applicants was 0.27%, and in the Kansas City applicants 0.32%.
- During the period from 1988 through 1997, in the range of 1,500 to 2,200 Job Corps applicants have been screened each year for HIV infection; the annual number of persons found to be HIV seropositive has ranged from 0 to 8, and the annual seropositivity rate has ranged from 0.0% to 0.46%. In 1997, the most recent year for which data are available, 1,868 applicants were tested and 5 (0.27%) were found to be HIV seropositive.

• Civilian Applicants for Military Service

- From October 1985 through December 1998, 130,244 civilian applicants for military service* from Missouri have been tested for HIV infection; 89 (0.07%) tested positive.
- The HIV seropositivity rate was higher in males than in females (0.07% vs 0.04%), and in African Americans compared to whites (0.23% vs 0.04%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.27%), followed by African American females (0.09%), white males (0.04%), and white females (0.03%).
- Examining the data by age group indicates that the highest seropositivity rate was in applicants 30 years of age or older (0.18%), followed by those 25-29 years old (0.17%), 20-24 years old (0.10%), and 17-19 years old (0.02%).

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* All persons applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• HIV/AIDS KWIK FACTS •

who (3)

• STEP Project (HIV-exposed) Infants

- The Surveillance To Evaluate Prevention (STEP) Project in Missouri examined factors related to the perinatal (mother-to-infant) transmission of HIV, along with how well such transmission is being prevented. Most of the infants described below**, along with their HIV-infected mothers, were followed as part of the STEP Project. All of the infants described below were born in Missouri from 1993-1998 to mothers who were infected with HIV, and who were Missouri residents at the time of the children's births.
- From 1993 through 1998, 200 HIV-exposed infants and their HIV-infected mothers were followed; 25 (12.5%) of these infants were found to be infected with HIV as a result of perinatal transmission, and 175 (87.5%) were not infected.
- The proportion of HIV-exposed children who became infected was noticeably less during the period from 1995 to 1998 compared to the earlier period from 1993 to 1994. This difference likely reflects the use, probably starting in mid- to late-1994, of zidovudine (AZT, ZDV) treatment to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV from an infected mother to her infant. In 1998, according to provisional data, 2 (7.7%) of 26 HIV-exposed infants were infected. See Table 2.
- The time of HIV diagnosis in the mothers of the 200 HIV-exposed infants is shown in Table 3. One hundred mothers (50%) had been diagnosed as HIV-infected prior to the pregnancy, and an additional 80 (40%) were diagnosed during the pregnancy. Six (3.0%) of the mothers were diagnosed at the time of delivery or during the postpartum period, and 14 (7.0%) were not diagnosed until after the postpartum period.

Table 2. HIV-Exposed Infants* in the STEP Project by Infection Status and Year of Birth
Missouri, 1993–1998*****

INFANTS' INFECTION STATUS	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998**	
HIV-INFECTED INFANTS	9 25.7%	6 23.1%	2 6.3%	2 5.1%	4 9.5%	2 7.7%	25 12.5%
NON-HIV-INFECTED INFANTS	26 74.3%	20 76.9%	30 93.8%	37 94.9%	38 90.5%	24 92.3%	175 87.5%
TOTAL HIV-EXPOSED INFANTS*	35 100.0%	26 100.0%	32 100.0%	39 100.0%	42 100.0%	26 100.0%	200 100.0%

*Infants whose mothers were infected with HIV before or during pregnancy.

**The Surveillance To Evaluate Prevention (STEP) Project studied infants born in Missouri from 1993-1997 to HIV-infected mothers who were residents of the state at the time of birth.

***Information on infants born in 1998 was not gathered as part of the STEP project, but these infants had the same characteristics as those included in the project (i.e., all were born in Missouri to HIV-infected mothers residing in the state at the time of birth). The data for 1998 is considered provisional.

NOTE: Column percentages are shown.

Table 3. HIV-Exposed Infants* in the STEP Project by Infection Status and Time of HIV Diagnosis in the Mother, Missouri, 1993–1998*****

INFANTS' INFECTION STATUS	TIME OF HIV DIAGNOSIS IN THE MOTHER				TOTALS
	BEFORE PREGNANCY	DURING PREGNANCY	AT DELIVERY OR IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD	AFTER THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD	
HIV-INFECTED INFANTS	12 48.0%	6 24.0%	1 4.0%	6 24.0%	25 100.0%
NON-HIV-INFECTED INFANTS	88 50.3%	74 42.3%	5 2.9%	8 4.6%	175 100.0%
TOTAL HIV-EXPOSED INFANTS*	100 50.0%	80 40.0%	6 3.0%	14 7.0%	200 100.0%

*Infants whose mothers were infected with HIV before or during pregnancy.

**The Surveillance To Evaluate Prevention (STEP) Project studied infants born in Missouri from 1993-1997 to HIV-infected mothers who were residents of the state at the time of birth.

***Information on infants born in 1998 was not gathered as part of the STEP project, but these infants had the same characteristics as those included in the project (i.e., all were born in Missouri to HIV-infected mothers residing in the state at the time of birth). The data for 1998 is considered provisional.

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

** Information on infants born in 1998 was not gathered as part of the STEP project, but these infants had the same characteristics as those included in the project (i.e., all were born in Missouri to a mother residing in the state at the time of birth). The data for 1998 is considered provisional.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

where

- Table 4 summarizes reported HIV and AIDS cases and rates by geographic area. The highest rates of HIV and AIDS cases are in St. Louis City, followed by Kansas City, St. Louis County, and Outstate Missouri.
- Of the 486 HIV cases reported in Missouri residents in 1998:
 - 123 (25.3%) were from St. Louis City; the rate was 36.0 cases per 100,000 population
 - 70 (14.4%) were from St. Louis County; the rate was 7.0
 - 120 (24.7%) were from Kansas City; the rate was 26.8
 - 130 (26.7%) were from Outstate Missouri; the rate was 3.6
 - 43 (8.8%) were in persons in Missouri Correctional Facilities at the time of diagnosis
- Of the 466 AIDS cases reported in Missouri residents in 1998:
 - 146 (31.3%) were from St. Louis City; the rate was 42.7 cases per 100,000 population
 - 68 (14.6%) were from St. Louis County; the rate was 6.8
 - 112 (24.0%) were from Kansas City; the rate was 25.0
 - 121 (26.0%) were from Outstate Missouri; the rate was 3.4
 - 19 (4.1%) were in persons in Missouri Correctional Facilities at the time of diagnosis
- Table 5 provides information on 1998 HIV cases and rates by race/ethnicity and geographic area. In each area (St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri), the HIV case rate in African Americans is noticeably higher than in whites.
- Table 6 provides information on 1998 AIDS cases and rates by race/ethnicity and geographic area. As with HIV cases, the AIDS case rate in African Americans is noticeably higher than in whites in each area (St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri).
- Figures 2 and 3 show cumulative HIV and AIDS cases by county. At least 1 HIV case has been reported from 94 (82.5%) of Missouri's 114 counties. At least 1 AIDS case has been reported from 105 (92.1%) of the state's 114 counties. Only 5 (4.4%) Missouri counties have not reported any HIV or AIDS cases.
- Tables 7 and 8 (on page 9) provide information on HIV and AIDS cases and rates by race/ethnicity and community planning region (see the sections on each community planning region for a detailed description of the epidemic in that region).

**Table 4. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases
 Missouri, 1982–1998**

Geographic Area	HIV Cases*			AIDS Cases**						
	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %	Reported 1998 Rate***	Cumulative Case	Cumulative %	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %	Cumulative Case	Cumulative %	
Location										
St. Louis City [†]	123	(25.3%)	..... 36.0	1,179	(29.6%)	146	(31.3%)	..... 42.7	2,169	(27.5%)
St. Louis County [†]	70	(14.4%)	..... 7.0	511	(12.8%)	68	(14.6%)	..... 6.8	1,218	(15.4%)
Kansas City [†]	120	(24.7%)	..... 26.8	1,029	(25.8%)	112	(24.0%)	..... 25.0	2,261	(28.6%)
Outstate [†]	130	(26.7%)	..... 3.6	993	(24.9%)	121	(26.0%)	..... 3.4	2,056	(26.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††}	43	(8.8%)	..... --	271	(6.8%)	19	(4.1%)	..... --	190	(2.4%)
Community Planning Regions										
St. Louis [†]	200	(41.2%)	..... 12.4	1,751	(44.0%)	219	(47.0%)	..... 13.6	3,520	(44.6%)
Kansas City [†]	138	(28.4%)	..... 13.5	1,208	(30.3%)	136	(29.2%)	..... 13.3	2,711	(34.3%)
Northwest [†]	6	(1.2%)	..... 2.4	61	(1.5%)	2	(0.4%)	..... 0.8	137	(1.7%)
Northeast [†]	2	(0.4%)	..... 0.8	28	(0.7%)	5	(1.1%)	..... 2.0	68	(0.9%)
Central [†]	28	(5.8%)	..... 2.9	232	(5.8%)	39	(8.4%)	..... 4.0	491	(6.2%)
Southwest [†]	43	(8.8%)	..... 5.7	291	(7.3%)	34	(7.3%)	..... 4.5	538	(6.8%)
Southeast [†]	26	(5.3%)	..... 4.8	141	(3.5%)	12	(2.6%)	..... 2.2	239	(3.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††}	43	(8.8%)	..... --	271	(6.8%)	19	(4.1%)	..... --	190	(2.4%)
Missouri Total	486 (100.0%)	..... 9.0	3,983 (100.0%)			466 (100.0%)	..... 8.6	7,894 (100.0%)		

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

***Per 100,000 population, based on 1997 population estimates.

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

^{††}Includes state, county and local correctional facilities.

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Table 5. REPORTED HIV CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1998

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS CITY	123	36.0	46	29.5	77	43.8	0	0.0
ST LOUIS CO	70	7.0	40	5.0	29	17.7	1	7.9
KANSAS CITY	120	26.8	60	21.2	54	41.3	5	26.5
OUTSTATE TOTAL	130	3.6	96	2.8	24	18.3	3	6.6
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	43	----	11	----	32	----	0	----
MISSOURI	486	9.0	253	5.4	216	35.9	9	11.0

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1997 population estimates.
†Includes all cases of hepatitis A, B, C, D, E, and G.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

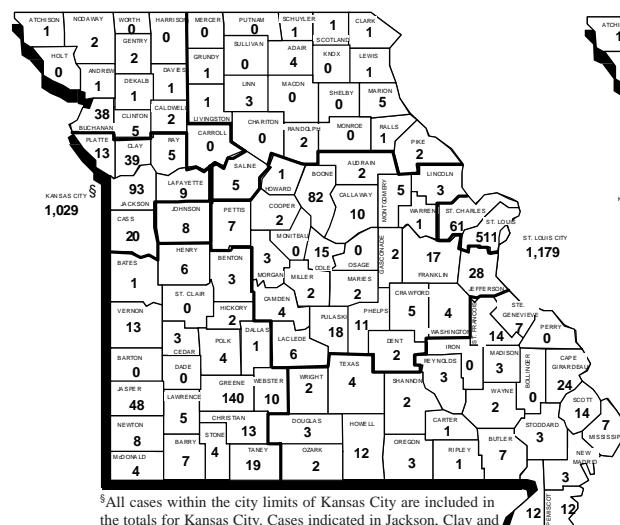
Table 6. REPORTED AIDS CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1998

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS CITY	146	42.7	59	37.9	86	48.9	1	18.1
ST LOUIS CO	68	6.8	40	5.0	26	15.9	2	15.9
KANSAS CITY	112	25.0	51	18.0	55	42.0	6	31.8
OUTSTATE TOTAL	121	3.4	101	3.0	19	14.5	0	0.0
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	19	----	8	----	11	----	0	----
MISSOURI	466	8.6	259	5.6	197	32.8	9	11.0

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1997 population estimates.

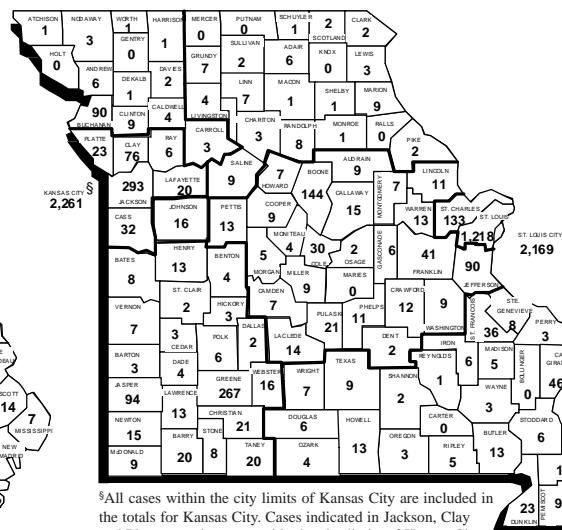
**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

**Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by County†
Missouri, Cumulative Through 1998**



[§]All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

**Figure 3. Reported AIDS Cases by County†
Missouri, Cumulative Through 1998**



§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.



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trends (1)

- The 466 AIDS cases reported in Missouri residents in 1998 represented a 2.7% decrease from the 479 cases reported in 1997 (see Figure 1 on page 3). This decrease is much smaller than the 41.2% decrease in reported AIDS cases from 1996 to 1997.
- From 1997 to 1998, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites actually increased by 0.4% (from 258 cases reported in 1997 to 259 cases in 1998), while the number of reported cases in African Americans decreased by 6.2% (from 210 cases reported in 1997 to 197 cases in 1998).
- The 145 AIDS-related deaths in Missouri residents reported on death certificates during 1998 (provisional data) represented an 11.0% decrease from the 163 deaths reported in 1997. This decrease is much smaller than the 51.9% decrease in AIDS-related deaths from 1996 to 1997.
- From 1997 to 1998, the number of AIDS-related deaths in whites decreased by 18.2% (from 88 deaths reported in 1997 to 72 deaths in 1998), while the number of AIDS-related deaths in African Americans decreased by only 2.7% (from 75 deaths reported in 1997 to 73 deaths in 1998).
- The following describe additional trends in reported AIDS cases. Such trends may provide indications as to which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic:
 - Since the mid-1980's, women have generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Of AIDS cases reported in 1998, 15.5% were in females. By comparison, of AIDS cases reported five years previously (in 1993), only 8.3% were in females.
 - African Americans have likewise, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases, although the proportion of cases reported in 1998 which were African American (42.3%) was down slightly from the preceding year when African Americans comprised 43.8% of reported cases. Five years previously (in 1993), African Americans made up only 29.6% of reported cases).
 - Heterosexual contacts have, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 1998, it is estimated that eventually almost 14% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category. (See Table 9, in which cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation.) Five years previously (in 1993), heterosexual contacts made up only 6.5% of reported AIDS cases).
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is another potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.*
 - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 3), a higher proportion of HIV cases, compared to AIDS cases, tend to be female and African American, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are female and African American.
 - In Table 9, cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 9 indicate that a lower proportion of HIV cases, compared to AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a somewhat smaller proportion are MSM and a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, it seems highly likely that the largest number of new infections continue to result from male homosexual contact.)

1998

* This approach does have potential limitations. To be diagnosed as an HIV case, the individual must first have been tested for HIV. Because members of certain subpopulations may be more or less likely to be tested, different subpopulations could be over- or under-represented among reported HIV cases.

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Table 7. REPORTED HIV CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND COMMUNITY REGION, MISSOURI, 1998

	TOTAL		WHITE NON-HISPANIC		BLACK NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS	200	12.4	92	7.6	107	30.9	1	4.6
KANSAS CITY	138	13.5	74	9.1	56	34.0	5	15.2
NORTHWEST	6	2.4	6	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
NORTHEAST	2	0.8	1	0.4	1	11.3	0	0.0
CENTRAL	28	2.9	19	2.1	7	19.2	0	0.0
SOUTHWEST	43	5.7	33	4.5	6	82.0	2	27.2
SOUTHEAST	26	4.8	17	3.3	7	24.5	1	29.6
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	43	--	11	--	32	--	0	--
MISSOURI	486	9.0	253	5.4	216	35.9	9	11.0

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1997 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

Table 8. REPORTED AIDS CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND PLANNING REGION, MISSOURI, 1998

	TOTAL		WHITE NON-HISPANIC		BLACK NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS	219	13.6	102	8.4	114	32.9	3	13.7
KANSAS CITY	136	13.3	72	8.9	58	35.2	6	18.2
NORTHWEST	2	0.8	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
NORTHEAST	5	2.0	5	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
CENTRAL	39	4.0	29	3.2	10	27.4	0	0.0
SOUTHWEST	34	4.5	32	4.4	1	13.7	0	0.0
SOUTHEAST	12	2.2	9	1.8	3	10.5	0	0.0
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	19	--	8	--	11	--	0	--
MISSOURI	466	8.6	259	5.6	197	32.8	9	11.0

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1997 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

Table 9. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Missouri Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Cumulative
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	318	(66.3%)	2,597	(65.9%)	319	(68.8%)	5,734	(73.2%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	25	(5.2%)	267	(6.8%)	34	(7.3%)	717	(9.2%)
Injecting Drug Use	30	(6.3%)	409	(10.4%)	46	(9.9%)	574	(7.3%)
Heterosexual Contact	104	(21.7%)	626	(15.9%)	63	(13.6%)	571	(7.3%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	3	(0.6%)	30	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	142	(1.8%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	14	(0.4%)	2	(0.4%)	94	(1.2%)
Other/Unknown Adult	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	480	(100.0%)	3,943	(100.0%)	464	(100.0%)	7,832	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	6	(100.0%)	40	(100.0%)	2	(100.0%)	62	(100.0%)
Total	486	(100.0%)	3,983	(100.0%)	466	(100.0%)	7,894	(100.0%)

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



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trends (2)

- Another way to examine the current direction of the HIV disease epidemic is to look at trends in reported HIV cases by year of diagnosis. This approach can be useful because HIV cases are persons diagnosed with HIV infection who have not progressed to AIDS, and so are generally closer to the time of initial infection than are persons with AIDS. Examining changes in reported HIV cases over time can thus potentially provide a general estimate of current trends in new HIV infections in the population(s) being considered.*
- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases^{††} by gender and year of diagnosis.^{††} For total HIV cases and male HIV cases, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been decreasing, although the rate of decrease has slowed in recent years. In females, the annual number of diagnosed cases has generally been slowly increasing in recent years.
- Figure 5 shows reported HIV cases^{††} by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis.^{††} For whites, the annual number of diagnosed cases has been generally decreasing, although the rate of decrease has slowed in recent years. For African Americans, the annual number of diagnosed cases has, since 1991, shown an overall decrease, although this decrease has been smaller and less consistent than that seen in whites.
- Figure 6 shows reported HIV cases^{††} by year of diagnosis^{††} for white males and females, and African American males and females. For white and African American males, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been generally decreasing. For white females, the annual number of diagnosed cases has remained generally stable. For African American females, the annual number of diagnosed cases increased slowly from 1992 through 1996, and then essentially plateaued the past two years.

* This approach does have potential limitations. For many reported HIV cases, initial diagnosis of infection did not occur until several years after initial infection, so at best the trends in reported HIV cases can only approximate actual trends in new HIV infections. In addition, to be diagnosed as an HIV case, the individual must first have been tested for HIV. Because members of certain subpopulations may be more, or less, likely to be tested, different subpopulations could be over- or under-represented among reported HIV cases. Also, if changes in testing behavior among at-risk persons have occurred over time, this could lead to an increase, or decrease, in the numbers of cases diagnosed and reported.

^{††} The HIV cases shown in Figures 4 through 9 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to AIDS, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the data in Tables 1 and 9. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{††} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

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Figure 4. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Missouri, 1989-1998

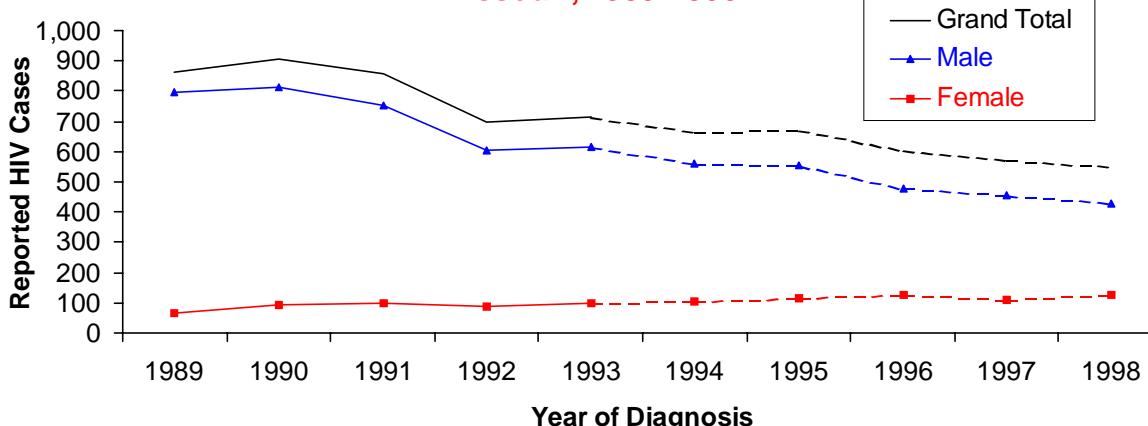


Figure 5. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Missouri, 1989-1998

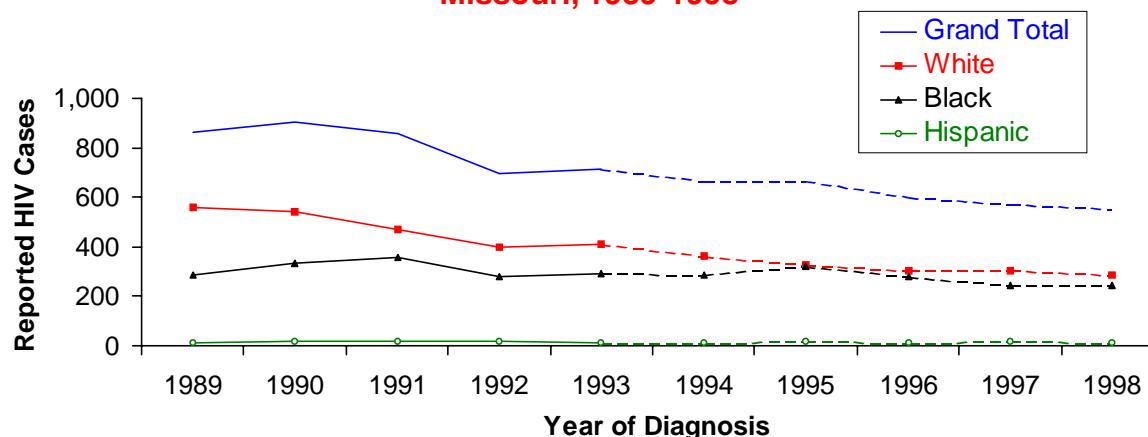
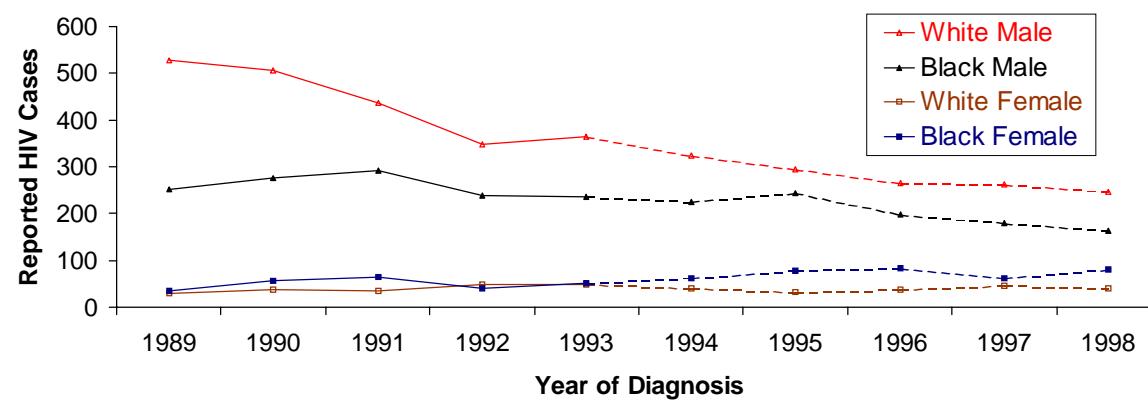


Figure 6. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



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trends (3)

- Figure 7 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by age group and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} For HIV cases 30-39 and 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been generally decreasing (a small increase in diagnosed cases in persons 30-39 years of age was seen in 1998). For the other age groups, no clear upward or downward trends in diagnosed cases have been apparent.
- Figure 8 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by selected exposure categories[§] and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} For HIV cases reported in MSMs, MSM/IDUs, and IDUs, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been generally decreasing. The annual number of diagnosed cases in heterosexual contacts has generally been increasing.
- Figure 9 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by community planning group (CPG) region and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} The annual number of diagnosed cases from the St. Louis Planning Region has generally been decreasing. Reported cases from the Kansas City Planning Region have generally plateaued in recent years. The annual numbers of diagnosed cases from the other planning regions have been smaller, and have not shown noticeable upward or downward trends in recent years.

[¶] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4 through 9 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to AIDS, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the data in Tables 1 and 9. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{¶¶} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

[§] Men who have sex with men (MSM), men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU), injecting drug users (IDUs), and heterosexual contacts.

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Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis*
Missouri, 1989-1998

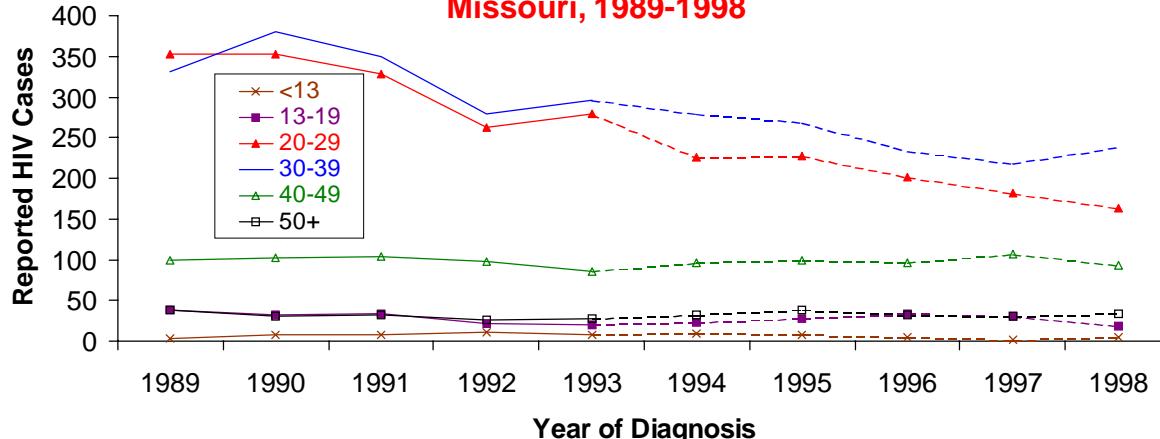


Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases by Selected Exposure Categories and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998**

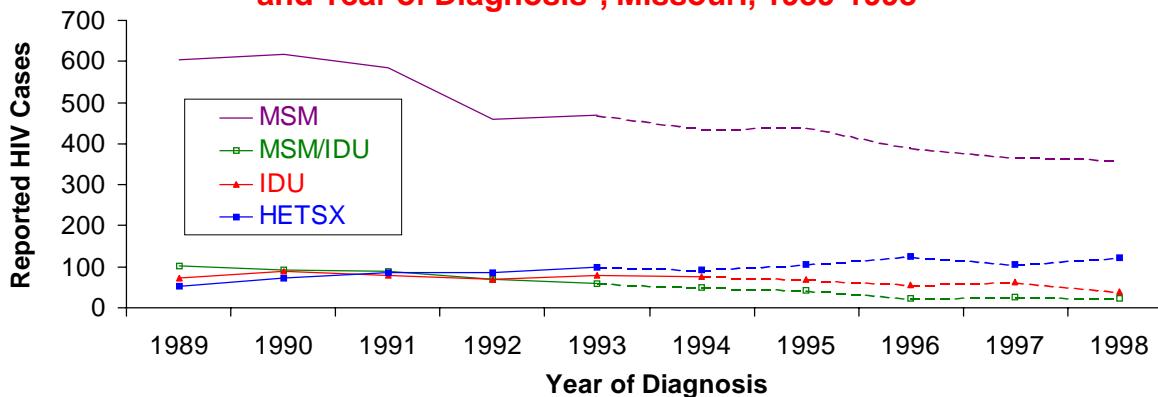
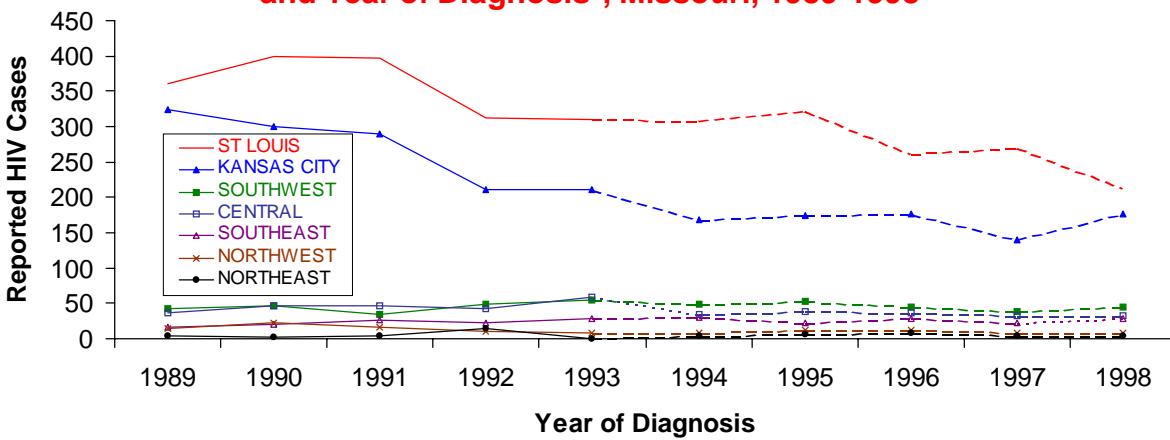


Figure 9. Reported HIV Cases by Community Planning Region and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 5,659 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Missouri residents (these cases make up 72.3% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 2,431 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (61.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 464 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 290 (62.5%) were in MSM.
- In 1998, of the 480 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 275 (57.3%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 71.4% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, African American men make up 26.1%, and Hispanic men account for 1.9%. See Table 10.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 59.6%, whereas African American men make up 37.4%; Hispanic men account for 2.0%. See Table 10.
- The largest proportion of reported HIV cases in white MSM (43.0%) were diagnosed in men 30-39 years of age; 37.9% of cases were diagnosed in men 20-29 years of age. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases in African American MSM (45.3%) were diagnosed in men 20-29 years of age; 35.1% of cases were diagnosed in men 30-39 years of age.

where

- Of the 2,431 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 1,196 (49.2%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region and 744 (30.6%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 140 cases; Central, 130 cases; Southeast, 59 cases; Northwest, 33 cases; and Northeast, 9 cases. In addition, 120 HIV cases in MSM have been reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

trends

- Figure 10 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis. For total HIV cases in MSM, the annual number of diagnosed cases has been generally decreasing. In the last three years, the number of diagnosed cases in African Americans has been decreasing, while the number of diagnosed cases in whites appears to have essentially plateaued.

1998

*Does not include AIDS cases diagnosed in persons residing in Federal correctional facilities in Missouri.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed in persons residing in Federal correctional facilities in Missouri.

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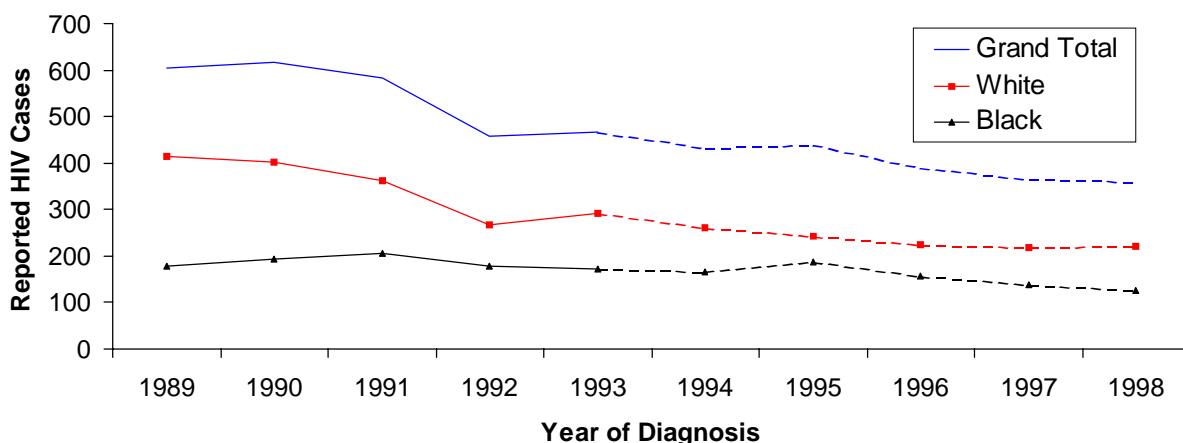
• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1998

Table 10. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity
Missouri, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	170	(61.8%)	1,448	(59.6%)	178	(61.4%)	4,043	(71.4%)
Black	96	(34.9%)	910	(37.4%)	109	(37.6%)	1,478	(26.1%)
Hispanic	4	(1.5%)	48	(2.0%)	3	(1.0%)	110	(1.9%)
Other/Unknown Adult	5	(1.8%)	25	(1.0%)	0	(0.0%)	28	(0.5%)
Total	275	(100.0%)	2,431	(100.0%)	290	(100.0%)	5,659	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



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MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 712 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in Missouri (9.1% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 260 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (6.6% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 464 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 32 (6.9%) were in MSM/IDUs.
- In 1998, of the 480 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 23 (4.8%) were in MSM/IDUs.

who

- White men comprise 67.4% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, African American men make up 30.2%, and Hispanic men account for 1.7%. See Table 11.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 62.7%, African American men make up 33.8%, and Hispanic men account for 1.9%. See Table 11.
- Among MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion of HIV cases were initially diagnosed in men in the 30-39 year age group; 45.4% of cases reported in white men and 44.3% of cases reported in African American men were from this age group. The second largest proportion of HIV cases were initially diagnosed in men in the 20-29 year age group; 38.7% of white MSM/IDU HIV cases and 30.7% of African American MSM/IDU HIV cases were diagnosed in men in their twenties.

where

- Of the 260 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 101 (38.8%) were from the Kansas City Planning Region and 74 (28.5%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 23 cases; Southeast, 12 cases; Northwest, 6 cases; Central, 5 cases; and Northeast, 2 cases. In addition, 37 HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

trends

- Figure 11 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis. The annual number of diagnosed cases has been generally decreasing, although the rate of decrease has slowed noticeably in recent years.

1998

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• MSM/IDUS •

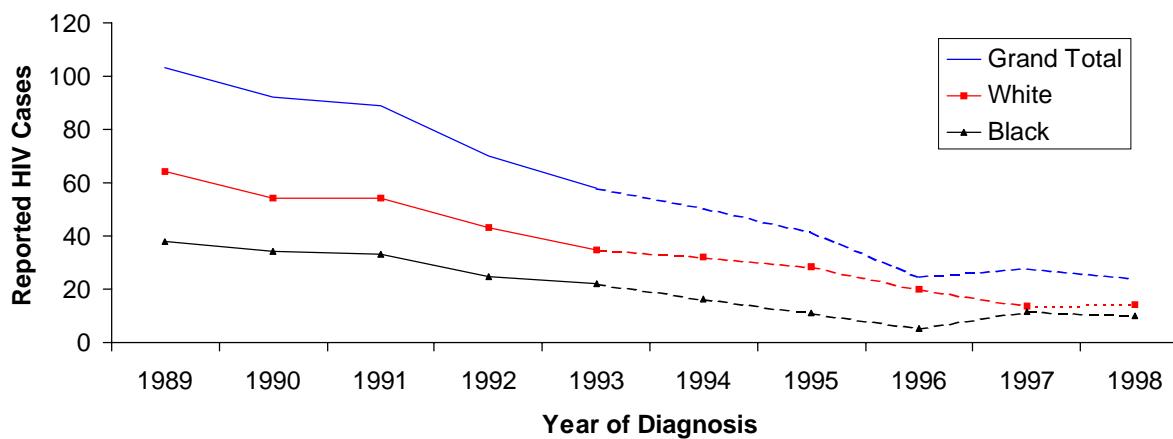
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Table 11. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Missouri, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**	Case	%	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Case	%	Cumulative
White	12	(52.2%)		163 (62.7%)	21	(65.6%)		480 (67.4%)
Black	11	(47.8%)		88 (33.8%)	10	(31.3%)		215 (30.2%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)		5 (1.9%)	1	(3.1%)		12 (1.7%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)		4 (1.5%)	0	(0.0%)		5 (0.7%)
Total	23	(100.0%)		260 (100.0%)	32 (100.0%)	712 (100.0%)		

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 11. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

1998



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 560 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs)[†] have been reported in Missouri residents (these cases make up 7.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 389 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (9.9% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 464 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 40 (8.6%) were IDUs.
- Of the 480 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 25 (5.2%) were IDUs.

who

- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in IDUs. African Americans make up 49.8% of reported AIDS cases in IDUs, and 50.4% of reported HIV cases. In comparison, whites make up 46.1% of reported AIDS cases, and 45.2% of reported HIV cases, in IDUs. See Table 12.
- The majority of reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs have been in males. Of total HIV cases reported in IDUs, African American males comprised 34.4%, white males 31.9%, Hispanic males 2.3%, African American females 15.9%, and white females 13.4%. Of the 12 total HIV cases reported in Hispanic IDUs, 9 (75.0%) have been in males.
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases were initially diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group: 50.7% of cases in African American males, 45.2% in white males, 43.5% in African American females, and 36.5% in white females. The second largest proportion of HIV cases were initially diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group: 24.6% of cases in African American males, 33.1% in white males, 29.0% in African American females, and 38.5% in white females.

where

- Of the 389 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 127 (32.6%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region, and 92 (23.7%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 44 cases; Central, 23 cases; Southeast, 14 cases; Northeast, 8 cases; and Northwest, 5 cases. In addition, 76 HIV cases in IDUs were reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

trends

- Figure 12 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis. The annual number of diagnosed cases has generally been decreasing, a trend seen among both whites and African Americans.
- Figure 13 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and year of diagnosis. In recent years, the largest decrease in the annual numbers of diagnosed cases has been in African American males. Among white males, white females, and African American females, the annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases have generally been decreasing very little, or have plateaued, during the past few years.

1998

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

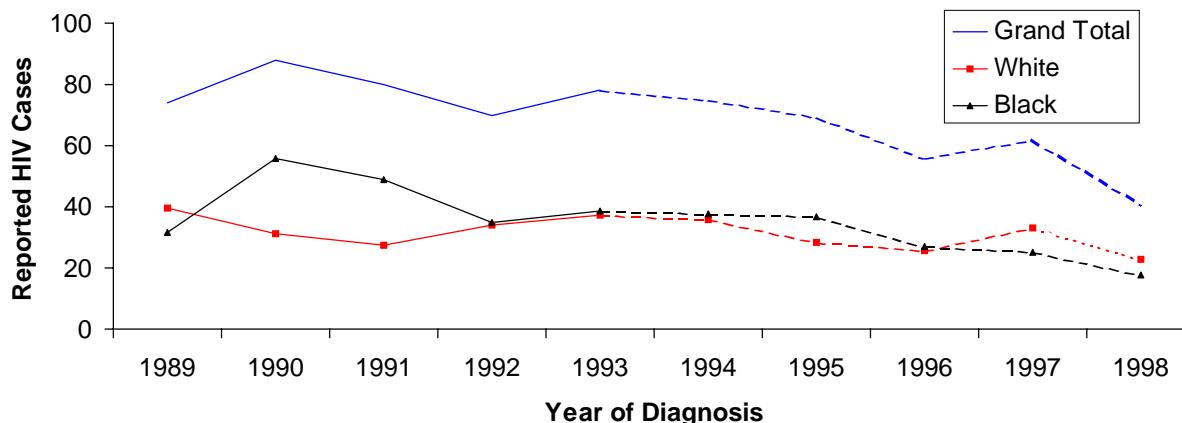
1998

**Table 12. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
Missouri, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

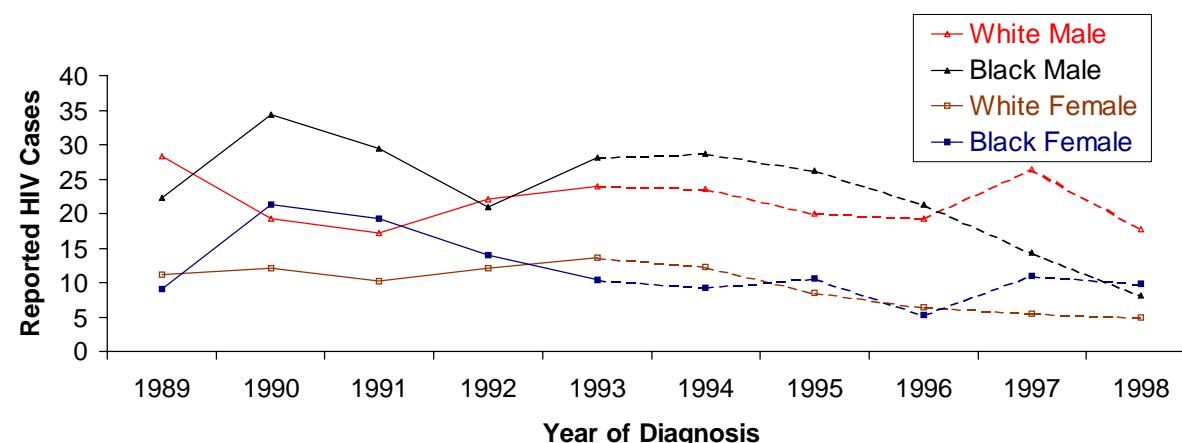
Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	15	(60.0%)	176	(45.2%)	13	(32.5%)	258	(46.1%)
Black	10	(40.0%)	196	(50.4%)	25	(62.5%)	279	(49.8%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	12	(3.1%)	2	(5.0%)	21	(3.8%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	5	(1.3%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.4%)
Total	25	(100.0%)	389	(100.0%)	40	(100.0%)	560	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 12. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users
by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998**



**Figure 13. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users
by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998**



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 550 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Missouri residents (comprising 7.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 554 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (14.1% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 464 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 53 (11.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 480 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 79 (16.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts: African Americans make up 51.1% of AIDS cases and 60.3% of HIV cases. Whites make up 46.7% of AIDS cases and 36.6% of HIV cases. Hispanics comprise 0.9% of AIDS cases (5 cases) and 2.0% of HIV cases (11 cases). See Table 13.
- The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been in females. Of total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, African American females comprise 44.9%, white females 30.1%, African American males 15.3%, and white males 6.5%.
- The largest proportion of HIV cases in heterosexual contacts were initially diagnosed in persons 20-29 years of age: 46.2% of cases in African American females, 47.9% in white females, 44.7% in African American males, and 41.7% in white males. The second largest proportion of HIV cases were initially diagnosed in persons 30-39 years of age: 25.7% of cases in African American females, 26.9% in white females, 40.0% in African American males, and 22.2% in white males. Among African American female cases, 18.9% were diagnosed in teenagers.

where

- Of the 554 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 273 (49.3%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region, and 97 (17.5%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 56 cases; Central, 49 cases; Southeast, 40 cases; Northwest, 10 cases; and Northeast, 5 cases. In addition, 24 HIV cases in heterosexual contacts were reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

trends

- Heterosexual contacts have, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 1998, it is estimated that eventually almost 14% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category. (See Table 9 on page 9.) Five years previously (in 1993), heterosexual contacts made up only 6.5% of reported AIDS cases).
- The data contained in Table 9 also indicate that a higher proportion of HIV cases, compared to AIDS cases, are attributed to heterosexual contact. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.
- Figure 14 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis. The annual number of diagnosed cases has been generally increasing, and this is essentially due to the overall upward trend in African American cases.
- Figure 15 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and year of diagnosis. This figure indicates that the general upward trend in heterosexual contact cases is primarily due to the overall upward trend in African American female cases. The figure also shows that numbers of reported heterosexual contact cases in males have been low.

1998

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

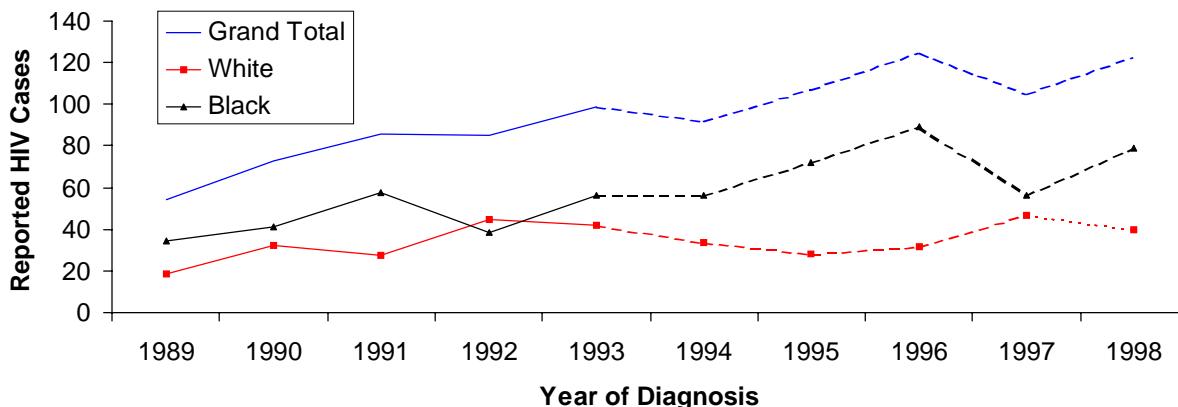
1998

**Table 13. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity
Missouri, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

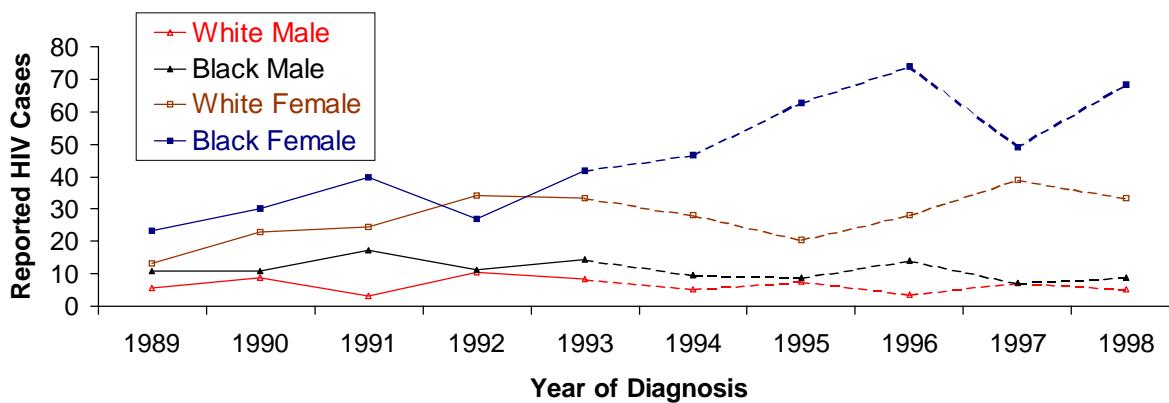
Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**	Case	%	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Case	%	Cumulative
White	25	(31.6%)	.....	203 (36.6%)	19	(35.8%)	257 (46.7%)
Black	49	(62.0%)	.....	334 (60.3%)	33	(62.3%)	281 (51.1%)
Hispanic	4	(5.1%)	.....	11 (2.0%)	0	(0.0%)	5 (0.9%)
Other/Unknown Adult	1	(1.3%)	.....	6 (1.1%)	1	(1.9%)	7 (1.3%)
Total	79 (100.0%)			554 (100.0%)	53 (100.0%)			550 (100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 14. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts
by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998**



**Figure 15. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts
by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998**



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

YOUTH AT RISK •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 1,909 AIDS cases have been reported in Missouri residents 13-29 years of age; 1,014 (53.1%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- During this period, an additional 1,776 HIV cases have been reported in Missouri residents 13-29 years of age.
- 90 AIDS cases and 165 HIV cases were reported during 1998.

who

- Males comprise 87.3% of all reported AIDS cases, and 80.9% of all reported HIV cases, in persons 13-29 years of age.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age. African Americans comprise 35.1% of reported AIDS cases and 47.0% of reported HIV cases.
- Of total reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 53.4% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 36.0% in 20-24 year olds, and 10.5% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 165 HIV cases reported in 1998, 93 (56.4%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 3 (1.8%) were in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 5 (3.0%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 37 (22.4%) were in heterosexual contacts; and 26 (15.8%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 14.
- Of the 90 AIDS cases reported in 1998, 54 (60.0%) were in MSM; 5 (5.6%) were in MSM/IDUs; 4 (4.4%) were in IDUs; 19 (21.1%) were in heterosexual contacts; and 8 (8.9%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 14.

where

- Of the 1,776 total HIV cases reported, 747 (42.1%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region, and 553 (31.1%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 132 cases; Central, 109 cases; Southeast, 68 cases; Northwest, 30 cases; and Northeast, 11 cases. In addition, 126 cases were reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

trends

- Figure 16 shows reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis. The annual number of diagnosed cases has been generally decreasing, a trend seen in recent years in both whites and African Americans. During each of the past four years, more cases have been diagnosed in African Americans than in whites.

1998

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• YOUTH AT RISK •

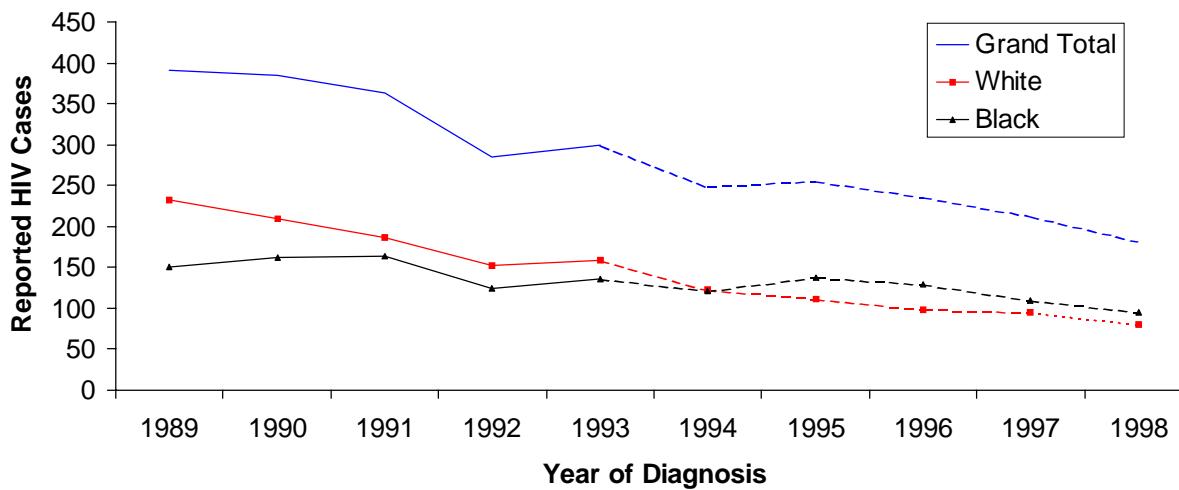
1998

Table 14. HIV and AIDS Cases In Young Persons 13–29 Years of Age by Exposure Category
Missouri, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**	Case	%	Cumulative	Case	%	Cumulative	%
MSM	93	(56.4%)	.....	1,075	(60.5%)	.....	54	(60.0%)
MSM/IDUs	3	(1.8%)	.....	105	(5.9%)	.....	5	(5.6%)
IDUs	5	(3.0%)	.....	131	(7.4%)	.....	4	(4.4%)
Heterosexual Contact	37	(22.4%)	.....	322	(18.1%)	.....	19	(21.1%)
Other Unknown	27	(16.4%)	.....	143	(8.1%)	.....	8	(8.9%)
Total	165	(100.0%)	.....	1,776	(100.0%)	.....	90	(100.0%)
								1,909
								(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 16. Reported HIV Cases in Young Persons 13–29 Years of Age by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• WOMEN AT RISK •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 478 AIDS cases have been reported in Missouri women 13-39 years of age; 187 (39.1%) of these women are known to have died.
- During this period, an additional 522 HIV cases have been reported in Missouri women 13-39 years of age.
- 52 AIDS cases and 86 HIV cases were reported during 1998.

who

- Women 13-39 years of age comprise 6.1% of total reported AIDS cases, and 13.1% of total reported HIV cases, in Missouri residents.
- Among reported AIDS and HIV cases in women, African American women are very disproportionately represented. African American women, who comprise about 13% of all Missouri women 13-39 years of age, make up 53.1% of reported AIDS cases, and 58.6% of reported HIV cases, in this population.
- Of the 522 HIV cases reported in women 13-39 years of age, 50.6% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 35.1% in 30-39 year olds, and 14.4% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 522 HIV cases reported in women 13-39 years of age, 377 (72.2%) were in heterosexual contacts; 93 (17.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); and 48 (9.2%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 15.
- Of the 478 AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age, 325 (68.0%) were in heterosexual contacts; 134 (28.0%) were in IDUs; and 13 (2.7%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 15.

where

- Of the 522 total HIV cases reported in women 13-39 years of age, 237 (45.4%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region, and 129 (24.7%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 56 cases; Central, 41 cases; Southeast, 29 cases; Northwest, 9 cases; and Northeast, 4 cases. In addition, 17 cases were reported from women 13-39 years of age residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

trends

- Figure 17 shows reported HIV cases in females 13-39 years of age by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis. The annual number of diagnosed cases has generally been increasing, and this is primarily due to the overall upward trend in cases in African American women.

1998

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• WOMEN AT RISK •

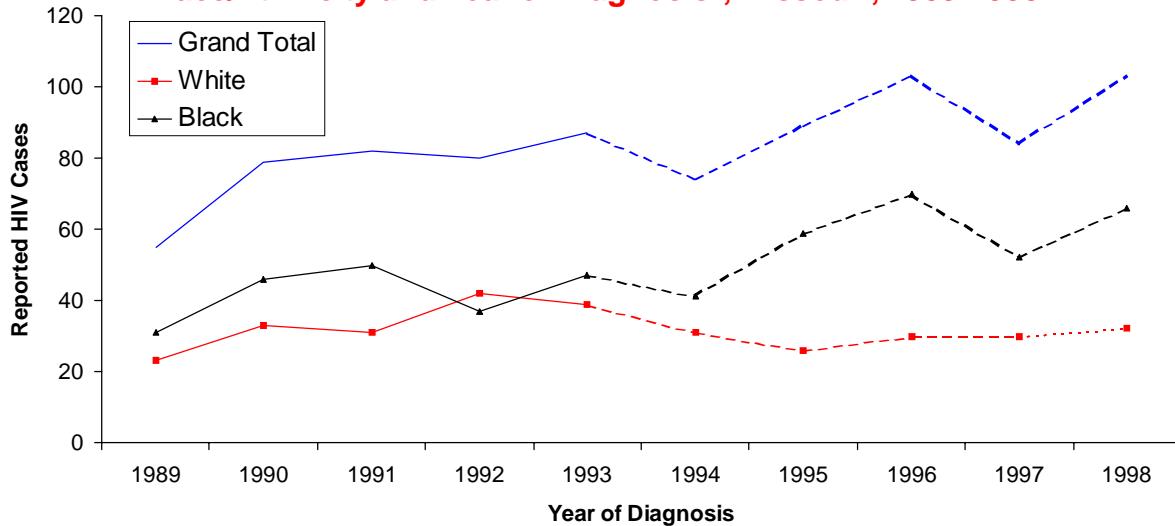
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Table 15. HIV and AIDS Cases In Women 13–39 Years of Age by Exposure Category
Missouri, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
IDUs	7	(8.1%)	93	(17.8%)	9	(17.3%)	134	(28.0%)
Heterosexual Contact	61	(70.9%)	377	(72.2%)	38	(73.1%)	325	(68.0%)
Other Unknown	18	(20.9%)	52	(10.0%)	5	(9.6%)	19	(4.0%)
Total	86	(100.0%)	522	(100.0%)	52	(100.0%)	478	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 17. Reported HIV Cases in Women 13–39 Years of Age by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

1998



Missouri

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**STATEWIDE
STD
SUMMARIES
AND
TREND DATA**

1998



Summary of Gonorrhea Missouri - 1998

Large numbers of Missourians are infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* each year; 9,463 gonorrhea cases were reported in the state in 1998. African Americans continue to be very disproportionately affected. For all racial groups, the largest numbers of cases are reported from persons in their late teens and early twenties; among females, the late teens is the age group with the most reported cases. In 1998, the largest numbers of gonorrhea cases, and the highest rates, were reported from St. Louis City, followed by Kansas City, St. Louis County, and Outstate Missouri. Cases were reported from most Missouri counties. The annual number of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri had decreased each year from 1989 to 1997; however, in 1998, a noticeable increase in reported cases occurred. The largest increase was seen in Kansas City, followed by St. Louis City; smaller increases were seen in St. Louis County and in Outstate Missouri.

Comment:

Gonorrhea is a major cause of pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. Increases in reported gonorrhea cases, seen in all areas of Missouri during 1998, are a cause for concern. The largest burden of infection is in African Americans, among teenagers and young adults, and in urban areas. However, the infection, although on a smaller scale, is also occurring in other groups of persons and in non-urban areas.

1998

Missouri STD epi profile summary

magnitude of the problem

- During 1998, 9,463 cases of gonorrhea were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 175.2 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was undoubtedly much higher.
- During 1997, 7,656 cases of gonorrhea were reported in Missouri, with 324,901 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri (141.7) was approximately 1.2 times the U.S. rate* (122.5). Missouri ranked 13th among the fifty states in rates of reported gonorrhea cases in 1997.

who

- Of total gonorrhea cases reported in 1998, 48.0% were in males and 52.0% were in females. Among African Americans, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (56.2%) than in females (43.8%). Among whites, a much higher proportion of cases were reported in females (77.5%) than in males (22.5%).
- Of the 9,463 cases of gonorrhea reported in 1998, 6,558 (69.3%) were in African Americans, 1,017 (10.7%) were in whites, 14 (0.1%) were in Asians, 6 (0.1%) were in Native Americans, and 43 (0.5%) were classified as Other. For 1,825 (19.3%) cases, race was not indicated. Table 1 shows the numbers and percentages of reported gonorrhea cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- Among reported gonorrhea cases, African Americans were very disproportionately represented. In 1998, over six times as many cases were reported in African Americans compared to whites. The rate* of reported cases in African Americans (1,081.1) was about fifty times the rate* in whites (21.6). Table 1 shows the rates of reported gonorrhea cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- A substantial proportion of reported gonorrhea cases in females are in teenagers. In 1998, persons less than 20 years of age made up 42.2% of African American female cases, 47.0% of white female cases, 20.0% of African American male cases, and 14.0% of white male cases. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and African American males and females.

where

- In 1998, of the 9,463 gonorrhea cases reported, 3,652 (38.6%), were from St. Louis City, 2,375 (25.1%) from Kansas City, 1,764 (18.6%) from St. Louis County, and 1,672 (17.7%) from the remainder of the state (Outstate Missouri). Cases were reported from 100 of the state's 114 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of gonorrhea cases reported from each county in 1998.
- The highest rate* of reported gonorrhea cases in 1998 was in St. Louis City (1,068.2), followed by Kansas City (530.4), St. Louis County (175.8), and Outstate Missouri (46.3).

trends

- The annual number of reported cases of gonorrhea in Missouri had decreased each year from 1989 to 1997. In 1998, the 9,463 gonorrhea cases reported represented a 23.6% increase from the 7,656 cases reported in 1997. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported gonorrhea cases from 1984-1998 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 1997 to 1998, reported cases of gonorrhea in Kansas City increased by 35.5% (from 1,753 to 2,375 cases); reported St. Louis City cases increased by 30.1% (from 2,806 to 3,652 cases); reported Outstate cases increased by 11.9% (from 1,494 to 1,672 cases); and reported St. Louis County cases increased by 10.0% (from 1,603 to 1,764 cases).

1998

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

Missouri STD epi profile summary



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• GONORRHEA KWIK FACTS •

1998

Figure 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1984–1998

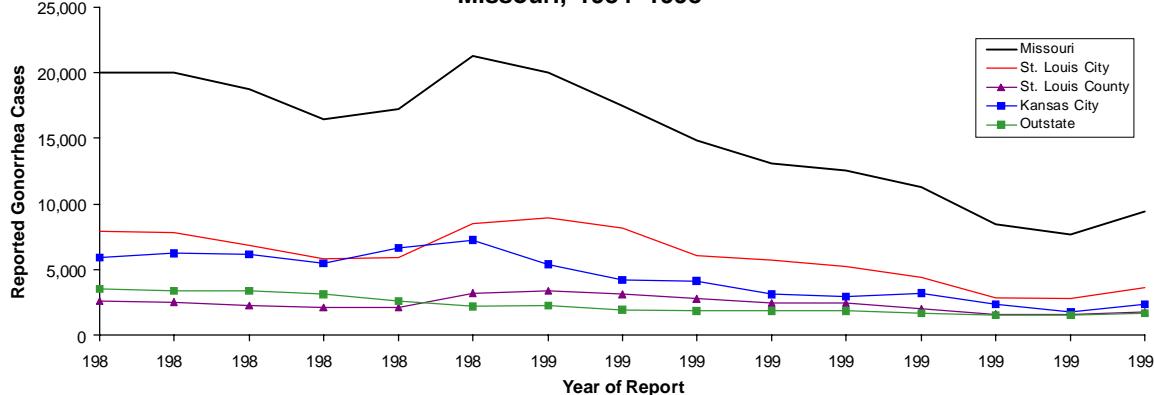


Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 1998

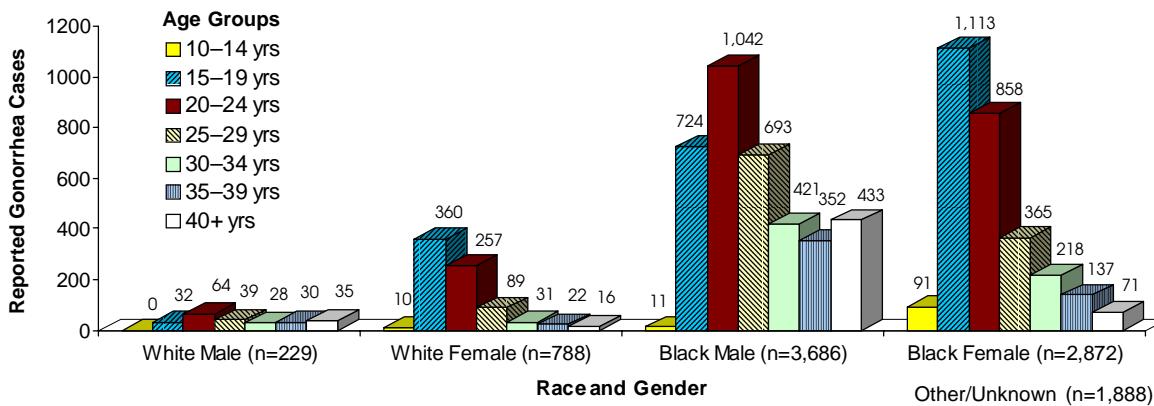
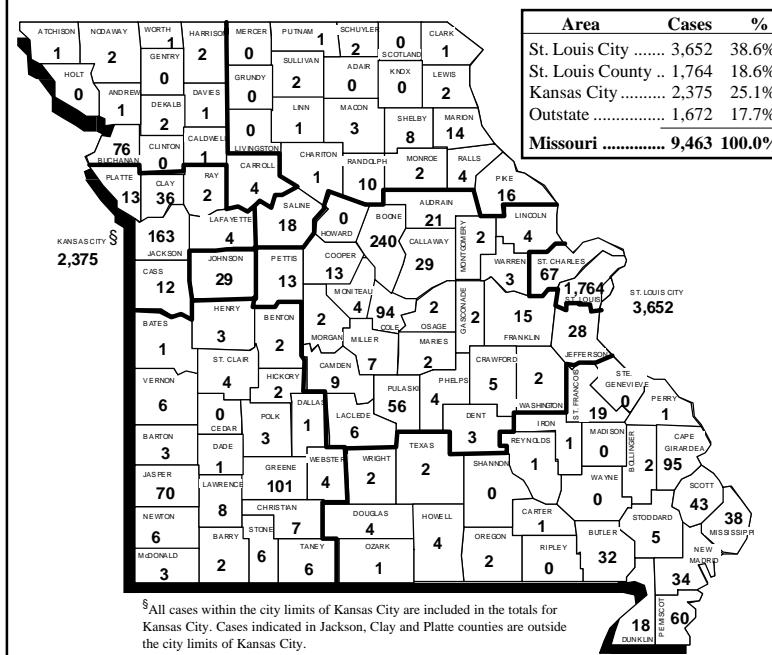


Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 1998

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	1,017	10.7%	21.6
Blacks	6,558	69.3%	1,081.1
Other/Unknown	1,888	20.0%	--
Total Cases	9,463	100.0%	175.2
St. Louis City			
Whites	98	2.7%	61.2
Blacks	2,851	78.1%	1,611.7
Other/Unknown	703	19.2%	--
Total Cases	3,652	100.0%	1,068.2
St. Louis County			
Whites	95	5.4%	11.6
Blacks	1,271	72.1%	773.0
Other/Unknown	398	22.6%	--
Total Cases	1,764	100.0%	175.8
Kansas City			
Whites	220	9.3%	73.6
Blacks	1,795	75.6%	1,354.8
Other/Unknown	360	15.2%	--
Total Cases	2,375	100.0%	530.4
Outstate			
Whites	604	36.1%	17.6
Blacks	641	38.3%	482.7
Other/Unknown	427	25.5%	--
Total Cases	1,672	100.0%	46.3

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Missouri, 1998



§ All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.



Missouri STD epi profile summary

• GONORRHEA KWIK FACTS •

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Summary of Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County Missouri, Five-Year Median (1994-1998), 1997, 1998

County	Five-Year Median	1997	1998	% Change 1997-1998	1998 Rate*
Adair	4	3	0	-100.0%	0.0
Andrew	1	3	1	-66.7%	6.5
Atchison	0	0	1	100.0%	14.0
Audrain	17	2	21	950.0%	89.1
Barry	2	2	2	0.0%	6.1
Barton	1	1	3	200.0%	25.1
Bates	1	1	1	0.0%	6.3
Benton	2	6	2	-66.7%	12.1
Bollinger	1	1	2	100.0%	17.4
Boone	253	253	240	-5.1%	187.0
Buchanan	76	66	76	15.2%	92.9
Butler	34	36	32	-11.1%	79.2
Caldwell	0	0	1	100.0%	11.5
Callaway	18	28	29	3.6%	78.5
Camden	6	8	9	12.5%	27.1
Cape Girardeau	109	109	95	-12.8%	143.9
Carroll	2	0	4	400.0%	39.3
Carter	0	0	1	100.0%	15.8
Cass	10	10	12	20.0%	15.4
Cedar	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Chariton	0	0	1	100.0%	11.4
Christian	7	3	7	133.3%	14.9
Clark	1	0	1	100.0%	13.3
Clay**	33	24	36	50.0%	-----
Clinton	3	4	0	-100.0%	0.0
Cole	69	78	94	20.5%	136.6
Cooper	13	4	13	225.0%	80.8
Crawford	3	7	5	-28.6%	22.7
Dade	1	1	1	0.0%	12.6
Dallas	1	2	1	-50.0%	6.6
Daviess	1	0	1	100.0%	12.8
DeKalb	1	0	2	200.0%	18.0
Dent	3	6	3	-50.0%	21.3
Douglas	1	1	4	300.0%	32.5
Dunklin	38	42	18	-57.1%	54.9
Franklin	13	13	15	15.4%	16.5
Gasconade	1	1	2	100.0%	13.5
Gentry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Greene	116	116	101	-12.9%	44.8
Grundy	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Harrison	0	1	2	100.0%	23.8
Henry	3	0	3	300.0%	14.2
Hickory	0	1	2	100.0%	23.2
Holt	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howard	5	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howell	3	2	4	100.0%	11.2
Iron	0	0	1	100.0%	9.1
Jackson**	163	118	163	38.1%	-----
Jasper	55	41	70	70.7%	70.8
Jefferson	26	45	28	-37.8%	14.5
Johnson	28	19	29	52.6%	61.2
Kansas City	2,400	1,753	2,375	35.5%	530.4
Knox	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	4	1	6	500.0%	19.7
Lafayette	4	3	4	33.3%	12.3
Lawrence	3	3	8	166.7%	24.4
Lewis	2	2	2	0.0%	19.7
Lincoln	2	3	4	33.3%	11.4
Linn	2	2	1	-50.0%	7.2

County	Five-Year Median	1997	1998	% Change 1997-1998	1998 Rate*
Livingston	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Macon	12	0	3	300.0%	19.6
Madison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Maries	0	0	2	200.0%	24.0
Marion	22	11	14	27.3%	50.3
McDonald	3	4	3	-25.0%	15.2
Mercer	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Miller	2	2	7	250.0%	31.0
Mississippi	66	56	38	-32.1%	281.7
Moniteau	0	0	4	400.0%	30.3
Monroe	2	6	2	-66.7%	22.2
Montgomery	1	1	2	100.0%	16.9
Morgan	2	1	2	100.0%	11.1
New Madrid	34	31	34	9.7%	165.7
Newton	7	12	6	-50.0%	12.4
Nodaway	4	6	2	-66.7%	9.6
Oregon	1	1	2	100.0%	20.1
Osage	0	2	2	0.0%	16.0
Ozark	2	0	1	100.0%	10.4
Pemiscot	60	49	60	22.4%	278.8
Perry	1	2	1	-50.0%	5.7
Pettis	17	8	13	62.5%	35.3
Phelps	8	6	4	-33.3%	10.4
Pike	3	2	16	700.0%	99.1
Platte**	7	4	13	225.0%	-----
Polk	6	1	3	200.0%	11.8
Pulaski	52	32	56	75.0%	146.7
Putnam	1	0	1	100.0%	20.2
Ralls	1	1	4	300.0%	45.3
Randolph	15	5	10	100.0%	41.9
Ray	1	4	2	-50.0%	8.6
Reynolds	1	1	1	0.0%	14.9
Ripley	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Saline	18	14	18	28.6%	78.6
Schuylerville	0	0	2	200.0%	45.7
Scotland	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scott	65	65	43	-33.8%	106.7
Shannon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Shelby	0	2	8	300.0%	117.3
St. Charles	59	58	67	15.5%	25.4
St. Clair	1	0	4	400.0%	44.0
St. Francois	8	8	19	137.5%	34.8
St. Louis City	3,652	2,806	3,652	30.1%	1,068.2
St. Louis	1,764	1,603	1,764	10.0%	175.8
Ste. Genevieve	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Stoddard	4	3	5	66.7%	16.9
Stone	1	0	6	600.0%	22.7
Sullivan	1	1	2	100.0%	30.0
Taney	9	3	6	100.0%	17.7
Texas	1	0	2	200.0%	8.9
Vernon	4	4	6	50.0%	31.3
Warren	3	6	3	-50.0%	12.7
Washington	1	1	2	100.0%	8.8
Wayne	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Webster	4	3	4	33.3%	14.1
Worth	0	0	1	100.0%	42.9
Wright	1	1	2	100.0%	10.3
Missouri	9,463	7,656	9,463	23.6%	175.2

*Per 100,000 Population

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Missouri

STD epi profile summary



Summary of Primary and Secondary (P&S) Syphilis and Congenital Syphilis Missouri - 1998

P&S Syphilis

The 109 cases of P&S syphilis reported in Missouri in 1998 were the smallest number of cases reported since the late 1980's. (An additional 165 cases of early latent syphilis were reported during 1998.) African Americans continue to be very disproportionately affected by syphilis, with few P&S cases being reported in whites. The average age at time of diagnosis is higher for reported cases of P&S syphilis as compared to reported cases of chlamydia or gonorrhea, and a noticeable number of cases are seen in persons ≥ 35 years old.

In 1998, the largest numbers of P&S syphilis cases were reported from St. Louis City, followed by the Outstate area, St. Louis County, and Kansas City. The Outstate cases were mostly associated with an outbreak in the Bootheel area in southeastern Missouri. The highest rates of reported P&S syphilis cases were from St. Louis City; much lower rates were seen in St. Louis County, Kansas City, and the Outstate area. Only 14 of the state's 114 counties reported P&S syphilis cases in 1998.

Since 1993, when the syphilis outbreak in the St. Louis area was at its height, the numbers of annually-reported cases of P&S syphilis in Missouri have been decreasing. However, the rate of decrease has slowed during the past two years, and the decrease from 1997 to 1998 was the smallest since 1993. Small increases in reported cases have been seen the past two years in the Outstate area (mostly from southeastern Missouri), and during the past year in Kansas City.

Congenital syphilis

In 1998, 20 cases of congenital syphilis were reported in Missouri. Numbers of reported cases had shown substantial declines each year from 1994 through 1996. In 1997, reported cases remained at the same level as the preceding year, but in 1998, the number reported increased noticeably. In 1998, most cases were from the St. Louis area, with the remainder from the Bootheel area. More cases were reported from St. Louis County than from St. Louis City, but the case rate (per 100,000 live births) was highest in St. Louis City.

African Americans were disproportionately represented among reported congenital syphilis cases. Most mothers of the congenital syphilis cases were single, and at least two-thirds had ≤ 2 prenatal visits.

Comment:

The numbers of reported cases of P&S syphilis in Missouri are small in comparison to other STDs such as gonorrhea and chlamydia. However, because of the severe disease that can result from untreated syphilis infection, and because of the significant resources that must be devoted to control of even relatively few numbers of cases, the control and (hopefully) eventual elimination of syphilis remains an important priority. The noticeable slowing of the rate of decline in reported P&S syphilis cases over the past two years, along with the increase in congenital syphilis cases in 1998, are causes for concern. The potential remains for the recurrence of significant outbreaks of syphilis.

Currently the vast majority of syphilis cases are in the St. Louis area (especially St. Louis City) and the Bootheel area. The largest burden of infection is clearly in African Americans. In contrast to chlamydia and gonorrhea, cases of P&S syphilis are more likely to be seen in persons in their later 30's and older.

A significant risk factor associated with many of the congenital syphilis cases was lack of, or inadequate, prenatal care by the mother. Adequate prenatal care, involving syphilis testing, is vital to detecting and treating infection in pregnant women so that congenital syphilis in the infant can be prevented. It is also important to remember that by minimizing the number of new syphilis cases which occur in young adults, one can decrease the risk of congenital syphilis in the community.

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magnitude of the problem

- During 1998, 109 cases of P&S syphilis were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 2.0 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons recently infected with *Treponema pallidum* was likely much higher.
- During 1997, 118 cases of P&S syphilis were reported in Missouri, compared to 8,550 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of P&S syphilis cases reported in Missouri (2.2) was approximately two-thirds the U.S. rate* (3.2). Missouri ranked 19th among the fifty states in rates of reported P&S syphilis cases in 1997.

who

- Of the 109 P&S syphilis cases reported in 1998, 54.1% were in males and 45.9% were in females.
- Of the 109 cases of P&S syphilis reported in 1998, 90 (82.6%) were in African Americans, and 11 (10.1%) were in whites. For 8 (7.3%) cases, race was not indicated. Table 1 shows the numbers and percentages of reported P&S syphilis cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported P&S syphilis cases. The rate* for cases reported in 1998 in African Americans (14.8) was 75 times the rate* for cases in whites (0.2). Table 1 shows the rates of reported P&S syphilis cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- The average age at time of diagnosis is higher for reported cases of P&S syphilis as compared to reported cases of chlamydia or gonorrhea. For reported cases of P&S syphilis in males during 1998, the largest proportion of cases (25.4%) were in the 40+ age group. For females, the largest proportion of cases (26.0%) were in the 20–24 year age group; however, 40.0% of all female cases were in women 30 years of age and older. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and African American males and females.

where

- Of the 109 P&S syphilis cases reported in 1998, 58 (53.2%), were from St. Louis City, followed by 30 (27.5%) from Outstate Missouri, 15 (13.8%) from St. Louis County, and 6 (5.5%) from Kansas City. Cases were reported from only 14 of the state's 114 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of P&S syphilis cases reported from each county in 1998.
- The highest rate* of reported P&S syphilis cases in 1998 was in St. Louis City (17.0), followed by St. Louis County (1.5), Kansas City (1.3), and Outstate Missouri (0.8).

trends

- Since 1993, when the syphilis outbreak in the St. Louis area was at its height, the numbers of annually-reported cases of P&S syphilis in Missouri have been decreasing, although the rate of decrease has slowed during the past two years. The 109 cases reported in 1998 represented a 7.6% decline from the 118 cases reported in 1997. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported P&S syphilis cases from 1984-1998 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 1997 to 1998, reported cases of P&S syphilis increased by 30.4% (from 23 to 30 cases) in the Outstate area; most were associated with an outbreak in the Bootheel area. Reported cases from St. Louis County decreased by 48.3% (from 29 to 15 cases); reported St. Louis City cases decreased by 9.4% (from 64 to 58 cases). Six P&S syphilis cases were reported from Kansas City during 1998, compared with 2 the preceding year.

Note: In addition to the 109 cases of P&S syphilis reported in 1998, 165 cases of early latent (duration of less than one year) syphilis were reported in Missouri residents.

1998

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.



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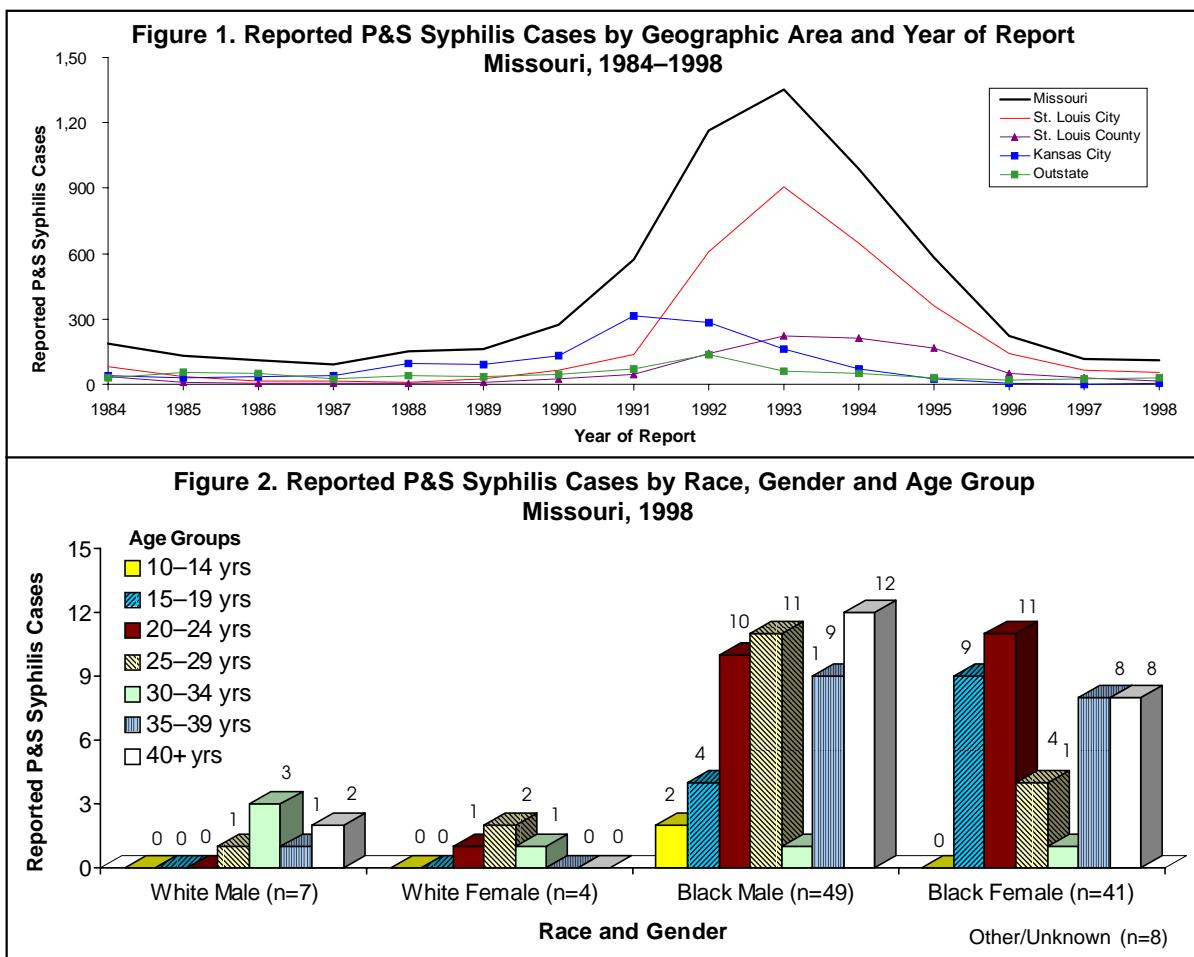
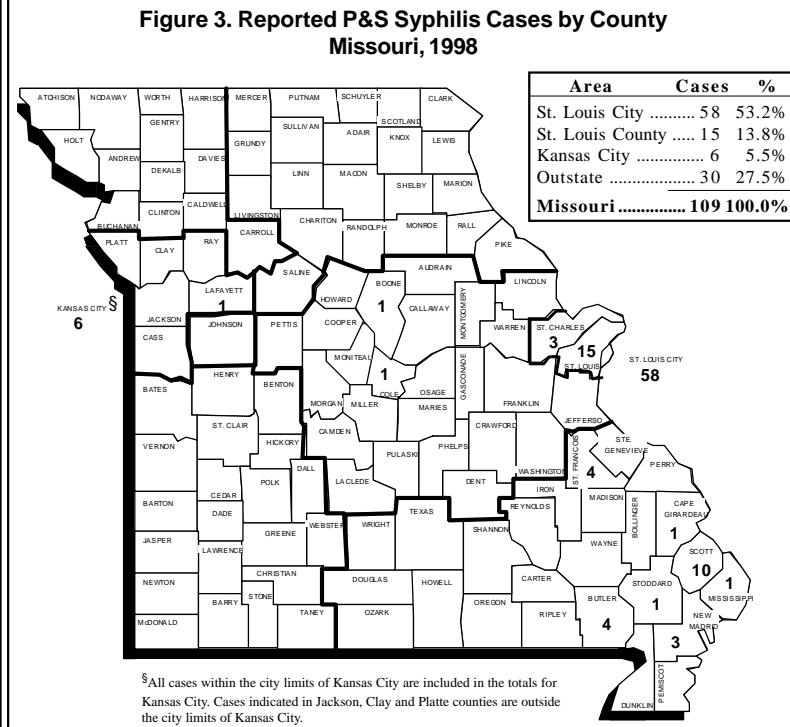


Table 1. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 1998

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	11	10.1%	0.2
Blacks	90	82.6%	14.8
Other/Unknown	8	7.3%	--
Total Cases	109	100.0%	2.0
St. Louis City			
Whites	2	3.4%	1.2
Blacks	50	86.2%	28.3
Other/Unknown	6	10.3%	--
Total Cases	58	100.0%	17.0
St. Louis County			
Whites	0	0.0%	0.0
Blacks	13	86.7%	7.9
Other/Unknown	2	13.3%	--
Total Cases	15	100.0%	1.5
Kansas City			
Whites	0	0.0%	0.0
Blacks	6	100.0%	4.5
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	6	100.0%	1.3
Outstate			
Whites	9	30.0%	0.3
Blacks	21	70.0%	15.8
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	30	100.0%	0.8

*Per 100,000 population





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1998

Summary of Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by County Missouri, Five-Year Median (1994-1998), 1997, 1998

County	Five-Year Median	1997	1998	% Change 1997-1998	1998 Rate*
Adair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Andrew	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Atchison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Audrain	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bates	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Benton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bollinger	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Boone	1	0	1	100.0%	0.8
Buchanan	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Butler	2	1	4	300.0%	9.9
Caldwell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Callaway	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Camden	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cape Girardeau	1	0	1	100.0%	1.5
Carroll	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Carter	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cass	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cedar	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Chariton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Christian	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clay**	0	0	0	0.0%	-----
Clinton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cole	1	0	1	100.0%	1.5
Cooper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Crawford	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dallas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Daviess	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dent	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Douglas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dunklin	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Franklin	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gasconade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gentry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Greene	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Grundy	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Harrison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Henry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hickory	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Holt	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howard	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Iron	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jackson**	0	0	0	0.0%	-----
Jasper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jefferson	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Johnson	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Kansas City	7	2	6	200.0%	1.3
Knox	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lafayette	0	0	1	100.0%	3.1
Lawrence	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lewis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Linn	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0

*Per 100,000 Population

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

County	Five-Year Median	1997	1998	% Change 1997-1998	1998 Rate*
Livingston	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
McDonald	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Macon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Madison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Maries	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Marion	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Mercer	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Miller	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Mississippi	2	3	1	-66.7%	7.4
Moniteau	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Monroe	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Morgan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
New Madrid	2	1	3	200.0%	14.6
Newton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Nodaway	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Osage	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ozark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pemiscot	2	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Perry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pettis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Phelps	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pike	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Platte**	0	0	0	0.0%	-----
Polk	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Putnam	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ralls	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Randolph	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ray	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Reynolds	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ripley	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Saline	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Schuylerville	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scotland	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scott	3	7	10	42.9%	24.8
Shannon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Shelby	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Charles	2	2	3	50.0%	1.1
St. Clair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Francois	1	3	4	33.3%	7.3
St. Louis City	142	64	58	-9.4%	17.0
St. Louis	53	29	15	-48.3%	1.5
Ste. Genevieve	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Stoddard	0	0	1	100.0%	3.4
Stone	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Sullivan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Taney	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Texas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Vernon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Warren	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Washington	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wayne	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Webster	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Worth	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wright	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Missouri	221	118	109	-7.6%	2.0

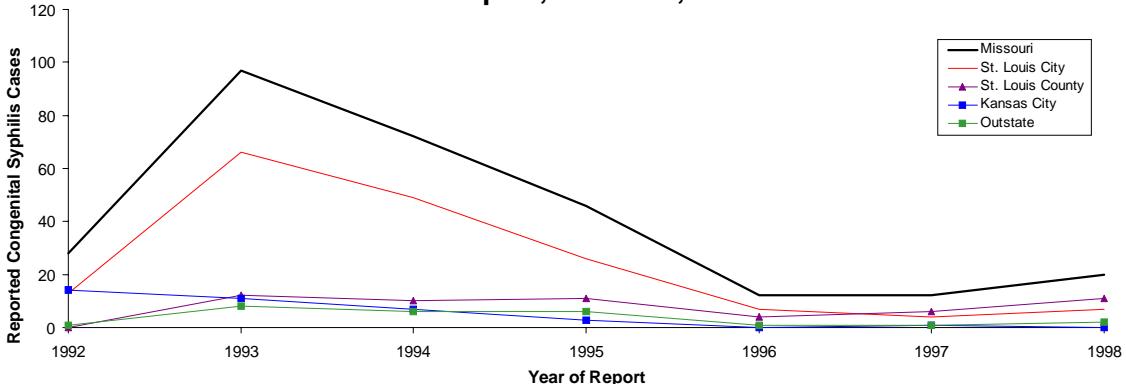
Missouri STD epi profile summary



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• CONGENITAL SYPHILIS KWIK FACTS • 1998

Figure 1. Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report, Missouri, 1992–1998



magnitude of the problem

- During the past five years, 162 cases of congenital syphilis have been reported in infants born to women who were Missouri residents. During 1998, 20 cases were reported in the state; the corresponding rate* was 27.0 cases per 100,000 live births. (Congenital syphilis cases are the result of syphilis transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of delivery.)
- During 1997, 12 cases of congenital syphilis were reported in Missouri, compared to 1,049 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of congenital syphilis cases in Missouri (16.2) in 1997 was lower than the nationwide rate (26.9).

who

- African American infants are disproportionately represented among reported congenital syphilis cases. Of the 20 cases reported in 1998, 16 (80.0%) were in African American infants.
- Of the 20 congenital syphilis cases reported in 1998, at least 15 (75.0%) were born to single (never married) mothers.
- At least 10 (50.0%) of the 20 congenital syphilis cases were born to mothers who received no prenatal care. An additional 4 (20.0%) cases were born to mothers who had only 1-2 prenatal care visits.

where

- Of the 20 congenital syphilis cases reported in 1998, 11 (55.0%) were from St. Louis County, 7 (35.0%) were from St. Louis City, and 2 (10.0%) were from Outstate Missouri (both from the Bootheel area). No cases were reported from Kansas City.

trends

- In recent years, reported cases of congenital syphilis in Missouri peaked at 97 cases in 1993 (corresponding to the height of the syphilis outbreak in the St. Louis area), and then markedly declined to 12 reported cases in both 1996 and 1997. The 20 cases reported in 1998 represented a 66.7% increase from the 12 cases reported the previous year. See Figure 1.

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 live births.



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Description of Congenital Syphilis

Congenital syphilis results from transmission of *Treponema pallidum* (the syphilis bacterium) from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth. A baby born to a mother with either untreated syphilis or syphilis treated after the 34th week of pregnancy has a 40-70% chance of being infected and developing congenital syphilis. (In addition, an infected pregnant woman has about a 40% chance of having a stillbirth [syphilitic stillbirth] or delivering a baby who dies shortly after birth.)

Some infants with congenital syphilis may have symptoms at birth, but most develop symptoms between two weeks and three months later. These symptoms may include skin sores, rashes, fever, weakened or hoarse crying sounds, swollen liver and spleen, yellowish skin (jaundice), anemia, and various deformities. Care must be taken in handling an infant with congenital syphilis because the moist sores are infectious.

Rarely, the symptoms of syphilis go undetected in infants. As infected infants become older children and teenagers, they may develop the symptoms of late-stage syphilis including damage to their bones, teeth, eyes, ears, and brain.

An infant born to a mother known to have untreated or inadequately treated syphilis will be evaluated for symptoms of congenital syphilis, and blood tests for syphilis as well as other tests will normally be performed. The treatment for infected infants is penicillin.

Sources:

1. NIAID. *Syphilis*, 7/98. <http://www.ama-assn.org/special/std/support/educate/stdsyph.htm>
2. CDC Syphilis Facts. http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Syphilis_Facts.htm

More information on congenital syphilis is available on the Missouri Department of Health Web Site at <http://www.health.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/SyphilisC.html>

Missouri STD epi profile summary



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• CHLAMYDIA KWIK FACTS •

Summary of Chlamydia Missouri - 1998

Large numbers of Missourians are infected with *Chlamydia trachomatis* each year. Because of incomplete information, the race of over one-third of reported cases is not known. However, based on available data, it appears that African Americans in Missouri are disproportionately affected by chlamydia, although not to the extent seen with syphilis and gonorrhea. For all racial groups, the largest numbers of cases are reported from persons in their late teens and early twenties; among females, the late teens is the age group with the most reported cases.

In 1998, the largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported from Outstate Missouri, followed by St. Louis City, Kansas City, and St. Louis County. However, the highest case rates were in St. Louis City, followed by Kansas City, St. Louis County, and Outstate Missouri. Only one Missouri county did not report a chlamydia case in 1998.

No pronounced upward or downward trends have been seen in reported chlamydia cases in Missouri in the past few years; there have been very slight increases in the numbers of cases reported during the past two years. In 1998, the largest increases in reported cases were in St. Louis City and St. Louis County; in Kansas City, a very small decrease was seen.

Comment:

Chlamydial infection is the most common bacterial sexually transmitted disease (STD) in the United States today, and a major cause of pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. The large numbers of *C. trachomatis* infections that are continuing to occur in Missouri, the insidious nature of the infection, and its potentially severe consequences (especially in women) are all reasons for concern. The largest burden of infection is among teenagers and young adults, and in urban areas. As with other STDs, African Americans are disproportionately represented, although less so than with gonorrhea and syphilis. Chlamydia appears more widely distributed in the community than either syphilis or gonorrhea, and large numbers of cases occur in whites as well as in African Americans.

Because chlamydial infection frequently occurs without symptoms, the disease is often not diagnosed—or, in some instances, not diagnosed until complications develop. Consequently, screening of persons at increased risk for *C. trachomatis* infection, such as young, sexually active women, is very important in finding infected persons so that they can be treated and further spread of infection halted, and so that the extent of the infection can be determined. The numbers of chlamydia cases reported, and their distribution, significantly depend on where and in what populations screening is taking place. In this regard, the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP) has been important in making chlamydia screening available to large numbers of young women throughout the state. This results in many additional infected individuals being detected, thus providing a more representative picture of chlamydia in Missouri.

1998

Missouri STD epi profile summary

magnitude of the problem

- During 1998, 12,655 cases of chlamydia were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 234.3 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Chlamydia trachomatis* was undoubtedly much higher.
- During 1997, 12,247 cases of chlamydia were reported in Missouri, with 526,653 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri (226.7) was slightly higher than the U.S. rate* (207.0). Missouri ranked 13th among the fifty states in rates of reported chlamydia cases in 1997.

who

- Of total chlamydia cases reported in 1998, the vast majority were in females (87.4%). This reflects the selective screening of females for chlamydia undertaken by the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP). If similar widespread screening of males were also undertaken, it is expected that the number of diagnosed and reported cases in males would be much higher than is currently seen.
- Of the 12,655 cases of chlamydia reported in 1998, 4,895 (38.7%) cases were known to have occurred in African Americans, 3,198 (25.3%) in whites, 33 (0.3%) in Asians, and 15 (0.1%) in Native Americans; in addition, 28 (0.2%) cases were classified as Other. For 4,486 (35.4%) cases, race was not indicated. Table 1 shows the numbers and percentages of reported chlamydia cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported chlamydia cases. The rate* for cases reported in 1998 in African Americans (807.0) was approximately 12 times the rate* for cases in whites (67.8). Table 1 shows the rates of reported chlamydia cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- In 1998, slightly over half of reported chlamydia cases in females were in teenagers. Persons less than 20 years of age made up 50.5% of African American female cases, 55.2% of white female cases, 32.6% of African American male cases, and 33.1% of white male cases. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and African American males and females.

where

- Of the 12,655 chlamydia cases reported in 1998, the largest number, 4,802 (37.9%), were from Outstate Missouri, followed by 2,911 (23.0%) from St. Louis City, 2,618 (20.7%) from Kansas City, and 2,324 (18.4%) from St. Louis County. Only one county in Missouri did not report at least one chlamydia case in 1998. Figure 3 shows the number of chlamydia cases reported from each county in 1998.
- The highest rate* of reported cases in 1998 was in St. Louis City (851.5), followed by Kansas City (584.7), St. Louis County (231.6), and Outstate Missouri (133.1).

trends

- In 1998, the 12,655 reported cases of chlamydia represented a 3.3% increase from the 12,247 cases reported in 1997. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported chlamydia cases from 1984-1998 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 1997 to 1998, reported cases of chlamydia in St. Louis City increased by 9.8% (from 2,652 to 2,911 cases); reported St. Louis County cases increased by 5.9% (from 2,194 to 2,324 cases); and reported Outstate cases increased by 1.2% (from 4,744 to 4,802 cases). Reported Kansas City cases decreased by 1.5% (from 2,657 to 2,618 cases).

Missouri STD epi profile summary



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Figure 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1984–1998

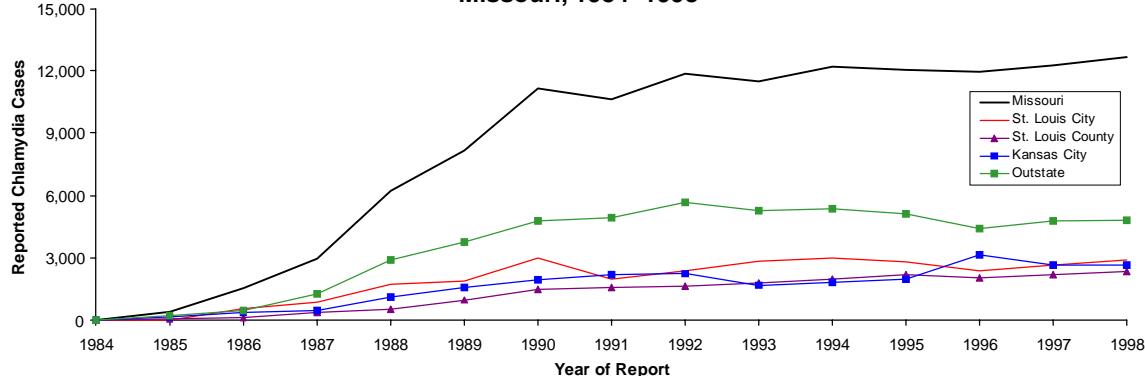


Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 1998

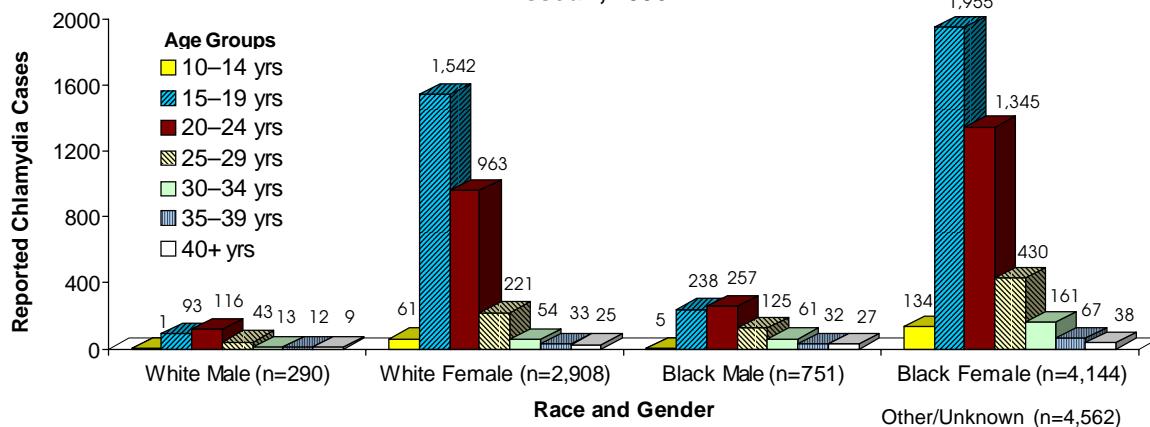
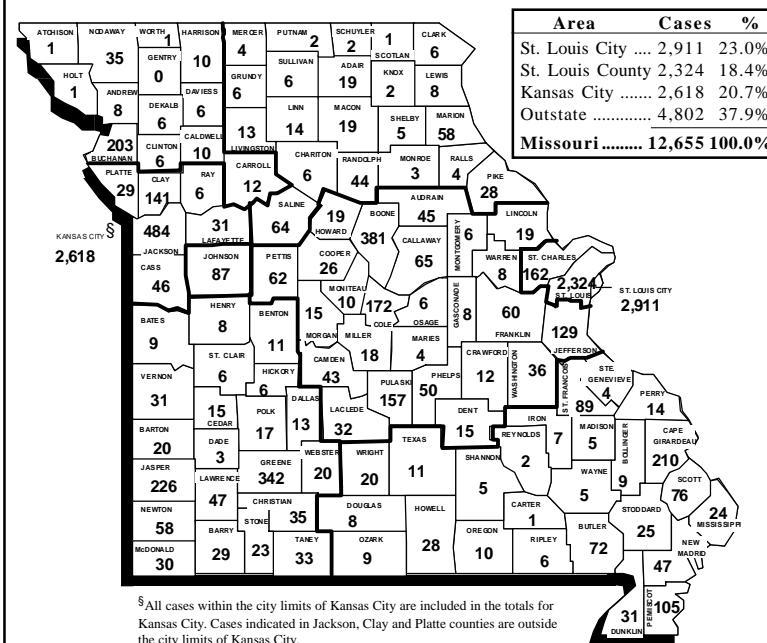


Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 1998

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites.....	3,198	25.3%	67.8
Blacks.....	4,895	38.7%	807.0
Other/Unknown	4,562	36.0%	--
Total Cases	12,655	100.0%	234.3
St. Louis City			
Whites.....	133	4.6%	83.1
Blacks.....	1,684	57.8%	952.0
Other/Unknown	1,094	37.6%	--
Total Cases	2,911	100.0%	851.5
St. Louis County			
Whites.....	250	10.8%	30.5
Blacks.....	1,163	50.0%	707.4
Other/Unknown	911	39.2%	--
Total Cases	2,324	100.0%	231.6
Kansas City			
Whites.....	332	12.7%	111.0
Blacks.....	1,294	49.4%	976.6
Other/Unknown	992	37.9%	--
Total Cases	2,618	100.0%	584.7
Outstate			
Whites.....	2,483	51.7%	72.2
Blacks.....	754	15.7%	567.8
Other/Unknown	1,565	32.6%	--
Total Cases	4,802	100.0%	133.1

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County Missouri, 1998



§ All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.



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*Per 100,000 Population

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Summary of Reported Chlamydia Cases by County Missouri, Five-Year Median (1994-1998), 1997, 1998

County	Five-Year Median	1997	1998	% Change 1997-1998	1998 Rate*
Adair	23	28	19	-32.1%	78.2
Andrew	9	8	8	0.0%	52.2
Atchison	4	5	1	-80.0%	14.0
Audrain	31	30	45	50.0%	190.9
Barry	29	27	29	7.4%	88.7
Barton	12	11	20	81.8%	167.4
Bates	12	13	9	-30.8%	56.8
Benton	15	16	11	-31.3%	66.5
Bollinger	10	10	9	-10.0%	78.2
Boone	420	454	381	-16.1%	296.9
Buchanan	222	222	203	-8.6%	248.2
Butler	72	48	72	50.0%	178.2
Caldwell	7	7	10	42.9%	115.1
Callaway	57	60	65	8.3%	176.0
Camden	29	29	43	48.3%	129.3
Cape Girardeau	190	177	210	18.6%	318.1
Carroll	10	3	12	300.0%	117.9
Carter	2	1	1	0.0%	15.8
Cass	44	42	46	9.5%	59.1
Cedar	8	7	15	114.3%	115.1
Chariton	6	9	6	-33.3%	68.2
Christian	35	25	35	40.0%	74.5
Clark	6	4	6	50.0%	80.0
Clay**	141	97	141	45.4%	81.0
Clinton	8	7	6	-14.3%	32.2
Cole	178	178	172	-3.4%	249.9
Cooper	26	13	26	100.0%	161.6
Crawford	14	13	12	-7.7%	54.5
Dade	4		3	300.0%	37.8
Dallas	13	12	13	8.3%	85.9
Daviess	5	3	6	100.0%	77.0
DeKalb	5	5	6	20.0%	54.1
Dent	15	19	15	-21.1%	106.5
Douglas	7	9	8	-11.1%	65.0
Dunklin	31	42	31	-26.2%	94.5
Franklin	72	44	60	36.4%	65.9
Gasconade	6	6	8	33.3%	54.2
Gentry	2	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Greene	423	423	342	-19.1%	151.6
Grundy	10	15	6	-60.0%	58.6
Harrison	4	4	10	150.0%	119.1
Henry	16	6	8	33.3%	38.0
Hickory	4	2	6	200.0%	69.5
Holt	2	2	1	-50.0%	17.8
Howard	19	15	19	26.7%	194.4
Howell	22	25	28	12.0%	78.7
Iron	7	4	7	75.0%	63.5
Jackson**	422	424	484	14.2%	74.7
Jasper	236	236	226	-4.2%	228.7
Jefferson	137	137	129	-5.8%	66.8
Johnson	87	81	87	7.4%	183.7
Kansas City	2,618	2,657	2,618	-1.5%	584.7
Knox	2	2	2	0.0%	45.8
Laclede	32	28	32	14.3%	105.2
Lafayette	27	23	31	34.8%	95.3
Lawrence	31	55	47	-14.5%	143.1
Lewis	16	9	8	-11.1%	78.7
Lincoln	20	20	19	-5.0%	54.0
Linn	17	17	14	-17.6%	100.2

County	Five-Year Median	1997	1998	% Change 1997-1998	1998 Rate*
Livingston	13	8	13	62.5%	90.6
Macon	19	20	19	-5.0%	124.4
Madison	7	8	5	-37.5%	43.2
Maries	4	4	4	0.0%	48.0
Marion	58	48	58	20.8%	208.5
McDonald	16	16	30	87.5%	152.0
Mercer	3	3	4	33.3%	100.1
Miller	23	22	18	-18.2%	79.7
Mississippi	25	37	24	-35.1%	177.9
Moniteau	10	17	10	-41.2%	75.8
Monroe	6	6	3	-50.0%	33.2
Montgomery	11	11	6	-45.5%	50.7
Morgan	15	15	15	0.0%	83.0
New Madrid	42	42	47	11.9%	229.0
Newton	43	37	58	56.8%	120.0
Nodaway	35	34	35	2.9%	167.4
Oregon	8	8	10	25.0%	100.4
Osage	7	10	6	-40.0%	47.9
Ozark	4	4	9	125.0%	93.6
Pemiscot	81	122	105	-13.9%	487.9
Perry	11	6	14	133.3%	80.1
Pettis	56	56	62	10.7%	168.5
Phelps	62	52	50	-3.8%	130.0
Pike	28	34	28	-17.6%	173.5
Platte**	26	26	29	11.5%	42.2
Polk	25	19	17	-10.5%	66.8
Pulaski	92	135	157	16.3%	411.3
Putnam	2	1	2	100.0%	40.5
Ralls	6	6	4	-33.3%	45.3
Randolph	42	40	44	10.0%	184.2
Ray	12	13	6	-53.8%	25.8
Reynolds	2	2	2	0.0%	29.8
Ripley	6	4	6	50.0%	43.2
Saline	38	58	64	10.3%	279.6
Schuylerville	2	4	2	-50.0%	45.7
Scotland	2	1	1	0.0%	20.7
Scott	76	106	76	-28.3%	188.5
Shannon	2	2	5	150.0%	61.3
Shelby	4	4	5	25.0%	73.3
St. Charles	167	167	162	-3.0%	61.3
St. Clair	6	4	6	50.0%	66.1
St. Francois	76	85	89	4.7%	163.0
St. Louis City	2,783	2,652	2,911	9.8%	851.5
St. Louis	2,174	2,194	2,324	5.9%	231.6
Ste. Genevieve	11	12	4	-66.7%	23.2
Stoddard	36	36	25	-30.6%	84.6
Stone	18	11	23	109.1%	86.8
Sullivan	4	10	6	-40.0%	90.1
Taney	34	34	33	-2.9%	97.2
Texas	11	10	11	10.0%	49.0
Vernon	31	33	31	-6.1%	161.8
Warren	13	8	8	0.0%	33.9
Washington	24	24	36	50.0%	158.7
Wayne	7	7	5	-28.6%	38.9
Webster	31	31	20	-35.5%	70.3
Worth	1	1	1	100.0%	42.9
Wright	20	18	20	11.1%	102.7
Missouri	12,189	12,247	12,655	3.3%	234.3

Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population aged 18 and older. In 1998, 3,720 Missouri residents were interviewed regarding a variety of health-related behaviors. The BRFSS assists in planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

In 1998, 13 questions about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes and HIV testing history during the preceding year were asked of Missouri participants, ages 18 to 64. A total of 2,861 individuals responded to some or all of these questions. Data were weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability. The following represents the HIV/AIDS data collected during 1998:

If you had a child in school, what grade do you think s/he should begin HIV and AIDS education? (n=2,861)

Kindergarten	8.5%
1st to 3rd grade	20.9%
4th to 6th grade	45.1%
7th to 9th grade	15.7%
10th to 12th grade	1.2%
Never	1.8%
Unknown/Refused	6.8%

If you had a sexually active teenager, would you encourage him or her to use a condom? (n=2,861)

Yes	86.9%
No	1.9%
Would Give Other Advice	9.1%
Unknown/Refused	2.1%

What are your chances of getting infected with HIV? (n=2,861)

High	2.0%
Medium	4.5%
Low	25.1%
None	67.8%
Not Applicable	0.0%
Unknown/Refused	0.8%

Have you donated blood since March 1985? (n=2,861)

Yes	30.0%
No	69.0%
Unknown/Refused	1.0%

Have you donated blood in the last 12 months? (n=802)

Yes	32.2%
No	67.1%
Unknown/Refused	0.7%

Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=802)

Yes	45.1%
No	52.0%
Unknown/Refused	2.9%

Have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=2,023)

Yes	39.4%
No	56.7%
Unknown/Refused	3.9%

Not including your blood donations, have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=339)

Yes	37.0%
No	61.8%
Unknown/Refused	1.2%

Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=811)

Yes	32.7%
No	66.0%
Unknown/Refused	1.3%

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Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV? (n=1,150)

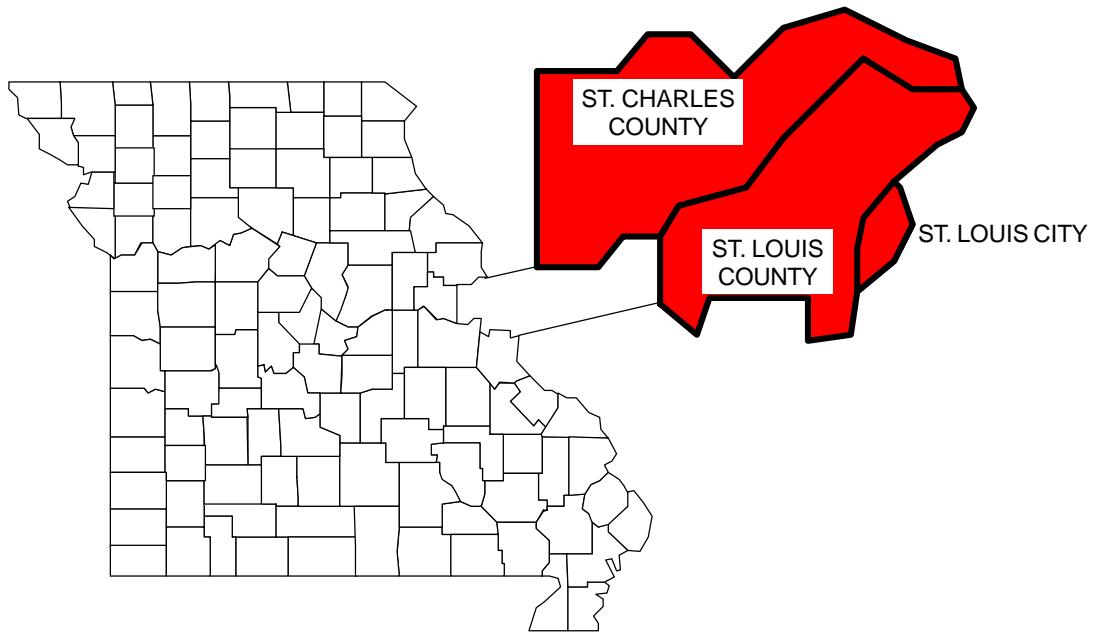
Hospitalization	2.3%
Health Insurance	2.6%
Life Insurance	2.6%
Employment	1.7%
Marriage License	0.0%
Military Induction/Service	2.2%
Immigration	0.2%
To See If Infected	5.1%
Referred by Doctor	0.3%
Pregnancy Test	4.7%
Referred by Sex Partner	0.1%
Blood Donation Process	0.6%
Routine Checkup	7.5%
Occupational Exposure	0.5%
Illness	0.6%
At Risk for HIV	0.1%
Other	3.0%
Unknown/Refused	65.9%

Did you receive the results of your last test? (n=1,150)

Yes	27.2%
No	6.1%
Unknown/Refused	66.8%

1998

St. Louis Planning Region





St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

HIV/AIDS KWIK FACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 3,520 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the St. Louis Planning Region, 1,989 (56.5%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 1,751 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1998, 219 AIDS cases and 200 HIV cases were reported. In 1998, the AIDS rate was 13.6 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's AIDS rate of 8.6 per 100,000. In 1998, the HIV rate was 12.4 in comparison to Missouri's HIV rate of 9.0 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 91.0% of all reported AIDS cases and 83.8% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented, with a reported AIDS case rate 3.9 times higher than that of whites. In 1998, African Americans made up 52.1% of reported AIDS cases and 53.5% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 21.7% of the population). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 46.2%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of reported HIV cases, 38.7%, were also diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. 36.8% of reported HIV cases were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 217 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998:
 - 156 (71.9%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 14 (6.5%) were in MSM/IDUs; 17 (7.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 28 (12.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 198 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998:
 - 120 (60.6%) were in MSM; 9 (4.5%) were in MSM/IDUs; 4 (2.0%) were in IDUs; 39 (19.7%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 22 perinatal AIDS cases and 10 perinatal HIV cases have been reported. In 1998, 2 perinatal AIDS cases and 2 HIV perinatal cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 3,520 total AIDS cases reported, 2,120 (60.2%) were from St. Louis City, 1,267 (36.0%) were from St. Louis County, and 133 (3.8%) were from St. Charles County.
- In 1998, the AIDS case rate per 100,000 population was 41.5 for St. Louis City, 7.2 for St. Louis County, and 1.9 for St. Charles County; by comparison, the 1998 rate for Kansas City was 25.0, and for Missouri was 8.6.

trends

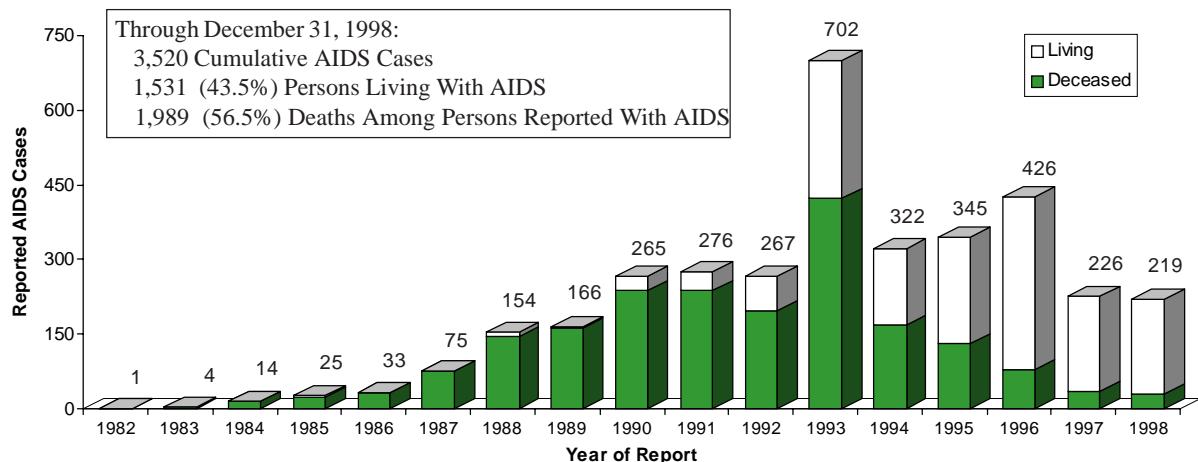
- The 219 AIDS cases reported during 1998 represent a 3.1% decrease from the 226 cases reported in 1997. See Figure 1.
- Women have slowly but steadily been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases (16.0% in 1998).
- From 1997 to 1998, reported AIDS cases among whites increased by 3% (99 to 102) and African Americans decreased by 9.5% (126 to 114).
- From 1997 to 1998, reported AIDS cases among MSM decreased by only 3.1% in comparison to approximately 50% the previous year. Among IDU, and heterosexual contacts, only slight decreases were seen. MSM/IDU cases increased by 100%.
- Women, African Americans, and persons infected through heterosexual contact appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases has generally been decreasing. See Figure 2.
- From 1988 through 1997, 7,643 Job Corps applicants 16-24 years of age who were residents of St. Louis were screened for HIV, 21 (0.27%, or about 3 per 1,000) were found to be seropositive. The HIV seropositivity rate in African Americans (0.31%) was higher than the corresponding rate in whites (0.18%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.27%), and white males (0.24%). Of the 465 white females tested from 1988 through 1997, none were found to be HIV seropositive.

1998

St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, St. Louis Planning Region, 1982–1998



**Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases
St. Louis Planning Region, 1982–1998**

	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1998		Cumulative*		Reported 1998		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	152	(76.0%)	..... 1,468	(83.8%)	..... 184	(84.0%)	..... 3,203	(91.0%)	..... 4,671	(88.6%)
Female	48	(24.0%)	..... 283	(16.2%)	..... 35	(16.0%)	..... 317	(9.0%)	..... 600	(11.4%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	92	(46.0%)	..... 769	(43.9%)	..... 102	(46.6%)	..... 2,014	(57.1%)	..... 2,783	(52.8%)
Black	107	(53.5%)	..... 947	(54.1%)	..... 114	(52.0%)	..... 1,454	(41.3%)	..... 2,401	(45.6%)
Hispanic	1	(0.5%)	..... 16	(0.9%)	..... 3	(1.4%)	..... 42	(1.2%)	..... 58	(1.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	..... 4	(0.2%)	..... 0	(0.0%)	..... 8	(0.2%)	..... 12	(0.2%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	..... 2	(0.1%)	..... 0	(0.0%)	..... 2	(0.1%)	..... 4	(0.1%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	..... 13	(0.7%)	..... 0	(0.0%)	..... 0	(0.0%)	..... 13	(0.2%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]										
<13	2	(1.0%)	..... 13	(0.7%)	..... 2	(0.9%)	..... 27	(0.8%)		
13-19	11	(5.5%)	..... 102	(5.8%)	..... 4	(1.8%)	..... 31	(0.9%)		
20-29	60	(30.0%)	..... 645	(36.8%)	..... 43	(19.6%)	..... 768	(21.8%)		
30-39	89	(44.5%)	..... 678	(38.7%)	..... 101	(46.1%)	..... 1,627	(46.2%)		
40-49	25	(12.5%)	..... 234	(13.4%)	..... 45	(20.5%)	..... 756	(21.5%)		
>49	13	(6.5%)	..... 79	(4.5%)	..... 24	(11.0%)	..... 311	(8.8%)		
Exposure Category[¶]										
MSM	120	(60.0%)	..... 1,196	(68.3%)	..... 156	(71.2%)	..... 2,694	(76.5%)	..... 3,890	(73.8%)
MSM/IDU	9	(4.5%)	..... 74	(4.2%)	..... 14	(6.4%)	..... 220	(6.3%)	..... 294	(5.6%)
IDU	4	(2.0%)	..... 127	(7.3%)	..... 17	(7.8%)	..... 222	(6.3%)	..... 349	(6.6%)
Heterosexual Contact	39	(19.5%)	..... 273	(15.6%)	..... 28	(12.9%)	..... 260	(7.4%)	..... 533	(10.1%)
Adult Hemophiliac	1	(0.5%)	..... 11	(0.6%)	..... 0	(0.0%)	..... 51	(1.4%)	..... 62	(1.2%)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	..... 5	(0.3%)	..... 0	(0.0%)	..... 29	(0.8%)	..... 34	(0.6%)
Other/Unknown Adult	25	(12.5%)	..... 52	(3.0%)	..... 2	(0.9%)	..... 15	(0.4%)	..... 67	(1.3%)
Perinatal Transmission	2	(1.0%)	..... 10	(0.6%)	..... 2	(0.9%)	..... 22	(0.6%)	..... 32	(0.6%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	..... 3	(0.2%)	..... 0	(0.0%)	..... 7	(0.2%)	..... 10	(0.2%)
Missouri Total	200	(100.0%)	.... 1,751 (100.0%)	..... 219 (100.0%)	.... 3,520 (100.0%)	..... 5,271 (100.0%)				

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition of AIDS.

[‡]For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

¹ MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

1998 Missouri HIV/STD KWIK Facts

1998



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Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, St. Louis Planning Region Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported Case	1998 %	Cumulative Case	Cumulative %	Reported Case	1998 %	Cumulative Case	Cumulative %
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	138	(69.7%)	1,239	(71.3%)	157	(72.4%)	2,706	(77.5%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	9	(4.5%)	75	(4.3%)	14	(6.5%)	220	(6.3%)
Injecting Drug Use	5	(2.5%)	128	(7.4%)	17	(7.8%)	222	(6.4%)
Heterosexual Contact	45	(22.7%)	280	(16.1%)	29	(13.4%)	263	(7.5%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	(0.5%)	11	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	51	(1.5%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	29	(0.8%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	198	(100.0%)	1,738	(100.0%)	217	(100.0%)	3,491	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	2	(100.0%)	13	(100.0%)	2	(100.0%)	29	(100.0%)
Total	200	(100.0%)	1,751	(100.0%)	219	(100.0%)	3,520	(100.0%)

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis Planning Region, 1989-1998

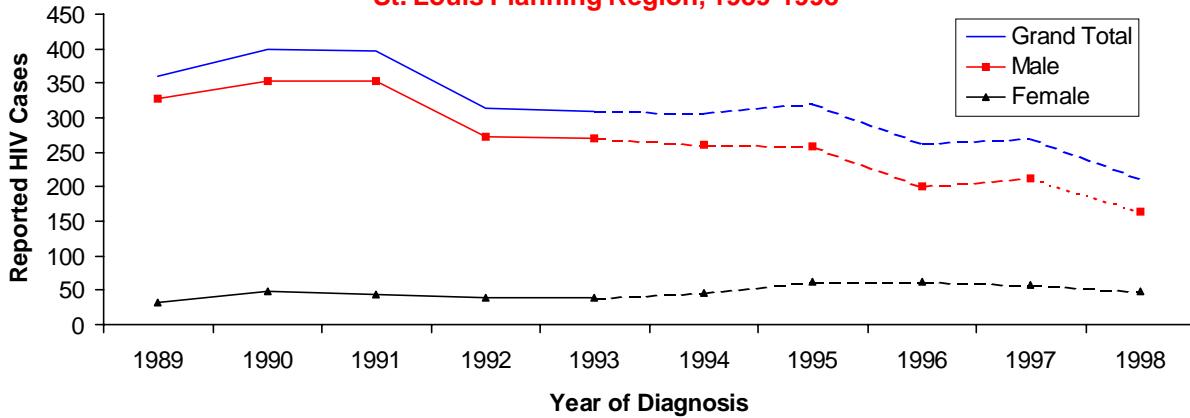
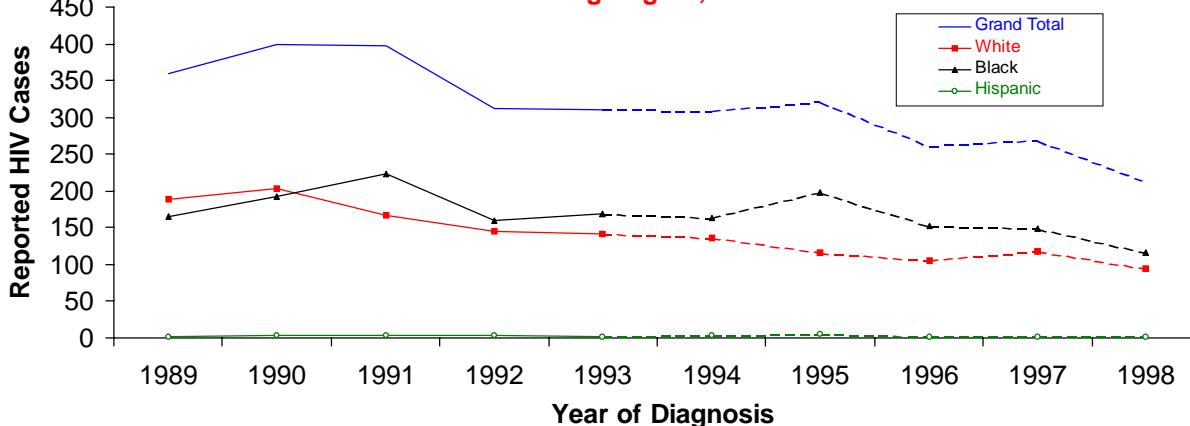


Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

1998

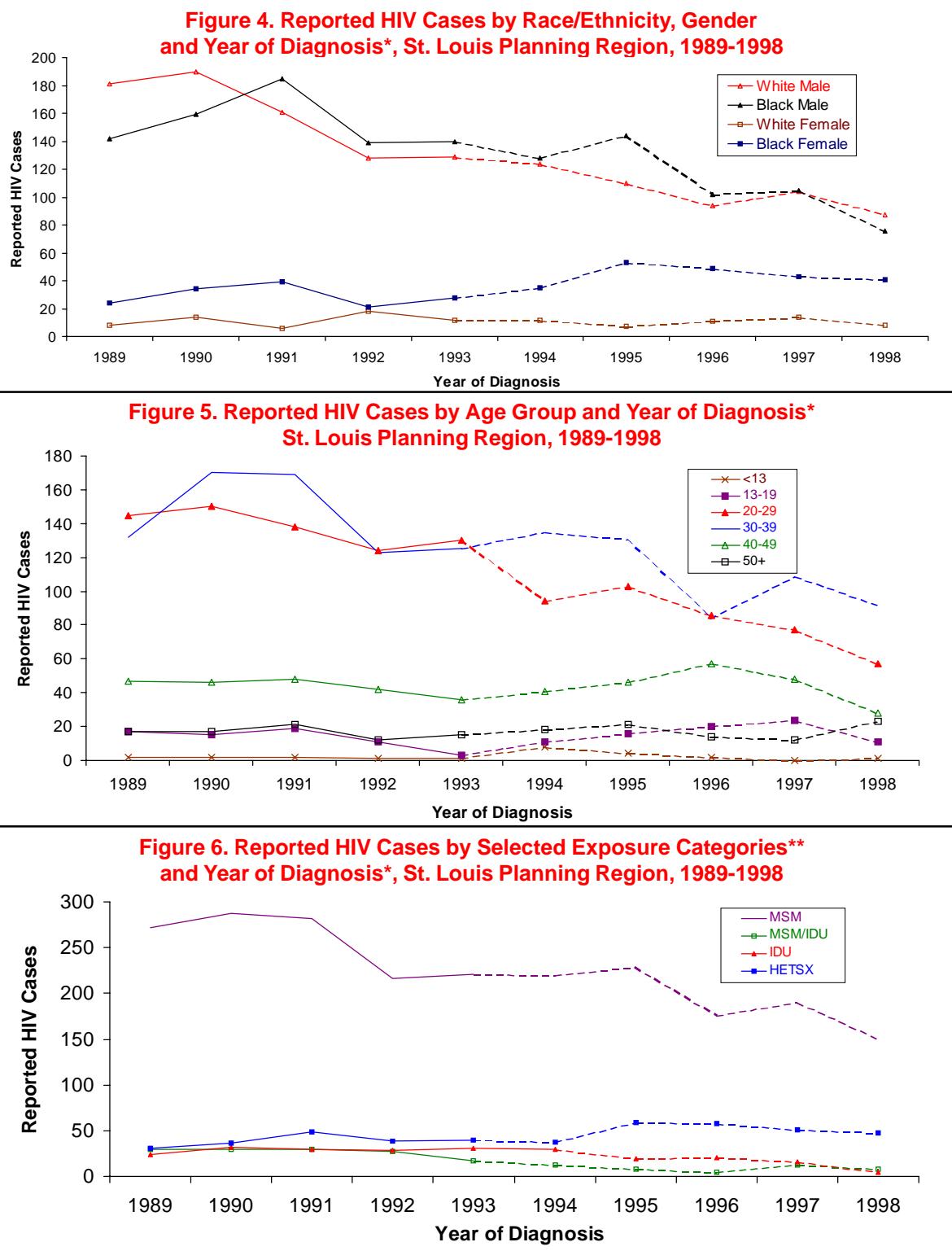
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1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.



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REPORTED HIV CASES AND RATES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1998

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS CITY	123	36.0	46	29.5	77	43.8	0	0.0
ST LOUIS CO	70	7.0	40	5.0	29	17.7	1	7.9
KANSAS CITY	120	26.8	60	21.2	54	41.3	5	26.5
OUTSTATE TOTAL	130	3.6	96	2.8	24	18.3	3	6.6
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	43	----	11	----	32	----	0	----
MISSOURI	486	9.0	253	5.4	216	35.9	9	11.0

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1997 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

REPORTED AIDS CASES AND RATES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1998

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS CITY	146	42.7	59	37.9	86	48.9	1	18.1
ST LOUIS CO	68	6.8	40	5.0	26	15.9	2	15.9
KANSAS CITY	112	25.0	51	18.0	55	42.0	6	31.8
OUTSTATE TOTAL	121	3.4	101	3.0	19	14.5	0	0.0
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	19	----	8	----	11	----	0	----
MISSOURI	466	8.6	259	5.6	197	32.8	9	11.0

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1997 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

AIDS CASES BY COUNTY ILLINOIS: FIVE COUNTIES IN ST. LOUIS AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1998

COUNTY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
	CASES	PCT.
CLINTON	46	9.8%
JERSEY	5	1.1%
MADISON	148	31.6%
MONROE	8	1.7%
ST. CLAIR	262	55.9%
TOTAL	469	100.0%

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

AIDS CASES BY EXPOSURE CATEGORY ILLINOIS: FIVE COUNTIES IN ST. LOUIS AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1997

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
	CASES	PCT.
ADULT ADOLESCENT		
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN	287	61.7%
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS	21	4.5%
INJECTING DRUG USE	70	15.1%
HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	32	6.9%
HEMOPHILIA/COAGULATION DISORDER	21	4.5%
BLOOD TRANSFUSION OR TISSUE RECIPIENT	7	1.5%
RISK NOT SPECIFIED	27	5.8%
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	465	100.0%
PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD)		
MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION	4	100.0%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	0	0.0%
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	4	100.0%
TOTAL	469	

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

AIDS CASES BY GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE GROUP ILLINOIS: FIVE COUNTIES IN ST. LOUIS AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1998

GENDER	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
	CASES	PCT.
MALES	426	90.8%
FEMALES	43	9.2%
RACE/ ETHNICITY		
WHITE	257	54.8%
BLACK	198	42.2%
HISPANIC	14	3.0%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	0	0.0%
AGE GROUP		
<13	7	1.5%
13-19	6	1.3%
20-29	95	20.3%
30-39	216	46.1%
40-49	107	22.8%
>49	38	8.1%
TOTAL		469

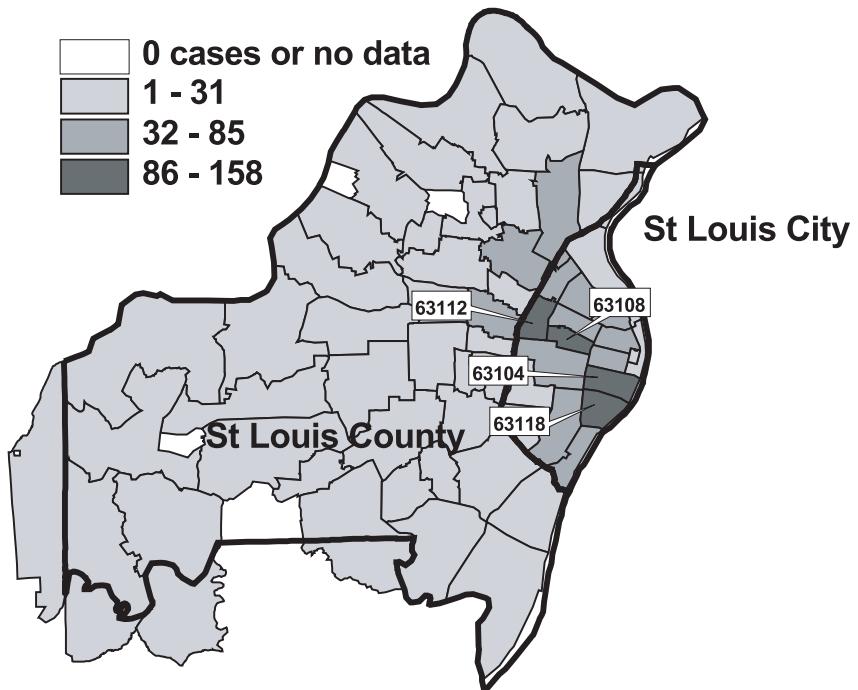
*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

1998

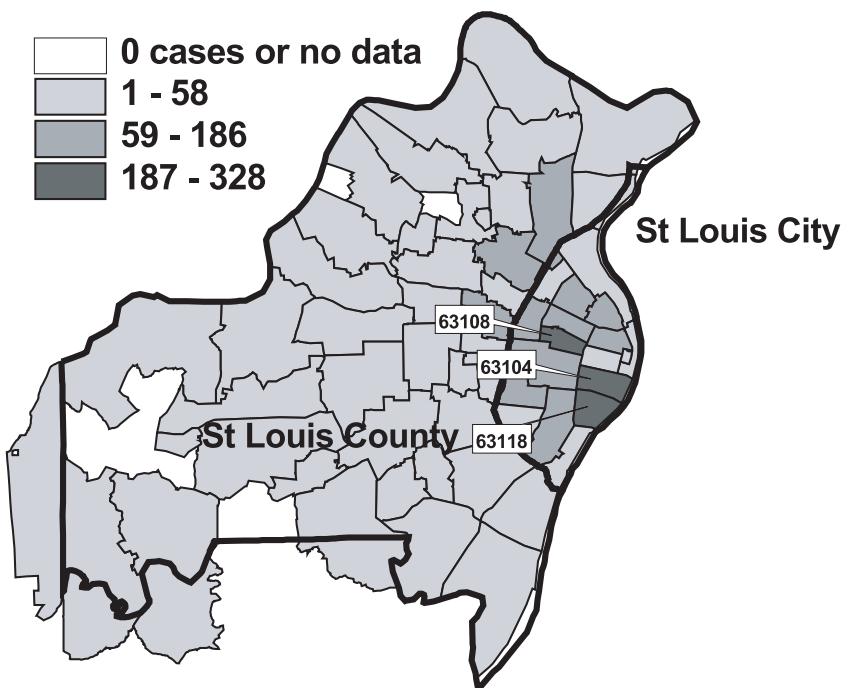
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Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area St. Louis City and St. Louis County Cumulative Through December 1998



Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area St. Louis City and St. Louis County Cumulative Through December 1998



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• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, 2,694 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (77.2% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 1,196 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (68.8% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 217 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 156 (71.9%) were in MSM.
- In 1998, of the 198 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 120 (60.6%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 62.5% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men, 36.2%; and Hispanic men, 1.2%. However, of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 51.8%; whereas, African American men make up 46.4%; Hispanic men account for less than 1%. See Table 3.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases were reported in men 30-39 years of age (48.5% of white cases and 47.2% of African American cases were from this age group). 18.2% of AIDS cases in whites and 26.1% in African Americans were in men 20-29 years of age.

where

- Of the 2,694 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 1,641 (60.9%) were from St. Louis City, 963 (35.7%) were from St. Louis County, and 90 (3.3%) were from St. Charles County.

trends

- Reported AIDS cases in MSM declined by 49.2% (317 to 161) from 1996 to 1997; but only by 3.1% (161 to 156) from 1997 to 1998.
- Among African American MSM, the annual numbers of reported AIDS cases generally increased from the mid-1980's through 1996. Since 1996 reported cases among African American men have declined by 50.7% (a similar decrease of 50.6% was seen in white MSM). African American men have made up an increasing proportion of annually reported AIDS cases in MSM (44.2% of 1998 cases).
- Among more recently infected men who acquired their HIV infection through male homosexual contact, a larger proportion appear to be African American.
- Of all persons more recently infected with HIV, it appears a smaller proportion have acquired their infection through male homosexual contact. However, MSM still account for the majority of annually reported HIV cases and AIDS cases.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM has generally been decreasing. See Figure 7.

1998

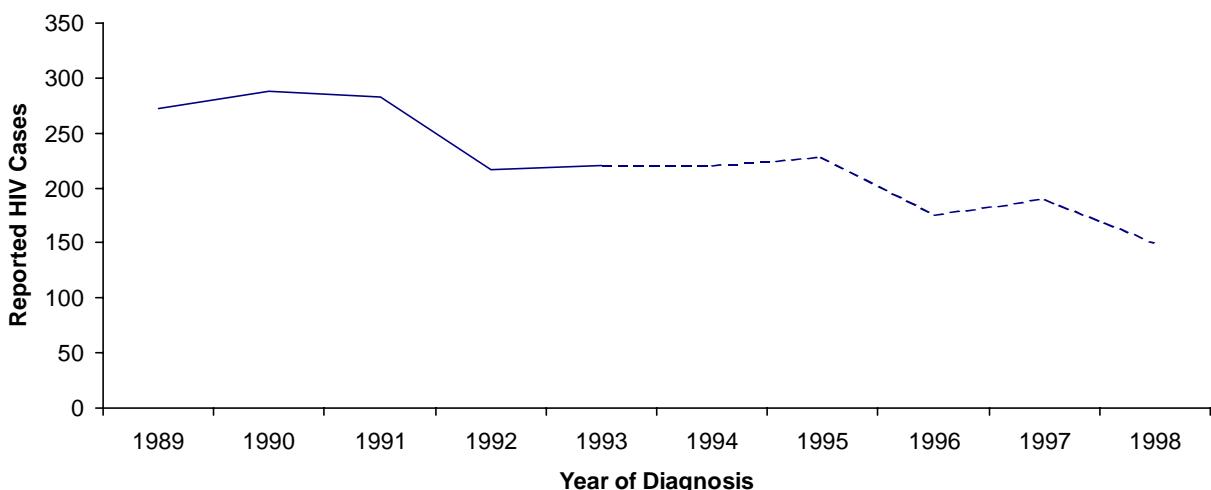
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• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1998

Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Year of Diagnosis*, St. Louis Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity
St. Louis Planning Region, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	74	(61.7%)	..... 620	(51.8%)	..... 85	(54.5%)	..... 1,684	(62.5%)
Black	46	(38.3%)	..... 555	(46.4%)	..... 69	(44.2%)	..... 974	(36.2%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	..... 21	(1.8%)	..... 2	(1.3%)	..... 36	(1.3%)
Total	120	(100.0%)	..... 1,196	(100.0%)	..... 156	(100.0%)	..... 2,694	(100.0%)

** HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 220 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the St. Louis Planning Region (6.3% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 74 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (4.3% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 217 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 14 (6.5%) were MSM/IDU.
- In 1998, of the 198 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 9 (4.5%) were MSM/IDU.

who

- White men comprise 50.9% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDU, African American men, 48.6%. See Table 4.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDU, white men comprise 52.7%, African American men, 44.6%.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 49.1%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 23.2% of cases were from men 20-29; 23.6% from men 40-49; and 4.1% from men 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 220 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 160 (72.7%) were from St. Louis City, 56 (25.5%) from St. Louis County, and 4 (1.8%) from St. Charles County.

trends

- Reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs declined by 75.0% (28 to 7) from 1996 to 1997, but then increased by 50% (to 14 cases) in 1998.
- During four of the past five years, African American men have made up approximately 50% or more of reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU (42.9% of cases reported in 1998).
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU has generally been decreasing, although in the past two years there is evidence of possible plateauing. See Figure 8.

1998

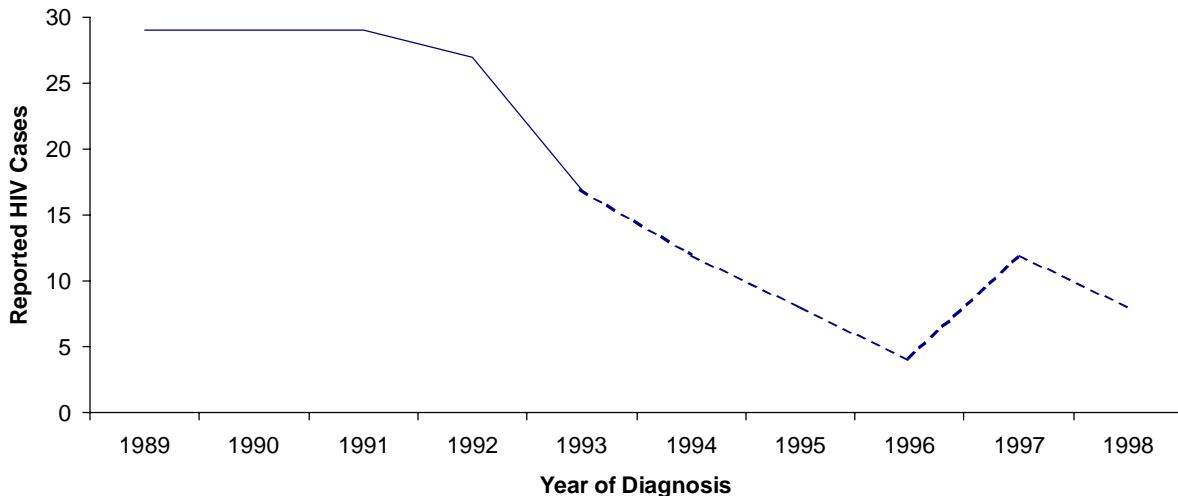
St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• MSM/IDUS •

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Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Year of Diagnosis*, St. Louis Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**	Case	%	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Case	%	Cumulative
White	5	(55.6%)	.....	39 (52.7%)	8 (57.1%)	112 (50.9%)		
Black	4	(44.4%)	.....	33 (44.6%)	6 (42.9%)	107 (48.6%)		
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	.....	2 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)		
Total	9 (100.0%)			74 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	220 (100.0%)		

** HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1998

St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 222 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the St. Louis Planning Region (these cases comprise 6.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 127 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (7.3% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 217 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 17 (7.8%) were IDUs.
- Of the 198 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 4 (2.0%) were IDUs.

who

- African Americans comprise 69.8% of reported AIDS cases, and 75.6% of reported HIV cases, in IDUs. Whites comprise 27.5% of reported AIDS cases, and 22.0% of reported HIV cases. Hispanics comprise 2.7% of reported AIDS cases in IDUs (6 cases). See Table 5.
- Males make up the majority of reported AIDS cases (64.9%) and HIV cases (62.2%) in IDUs. Of total IDU AIDS cases reported, African American males comprised 45.0%, white males 17.6%, African American females 24.8%, and white females 9.9%. Five (83.3%) of the 6 AIDS cases reported in Hispanic IDUs were male.
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 47.7%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 25.7% of cases were from persons 40-49; 18.0% from persons 20-29; and 7.7% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 222 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 139 (62.6%) were from St. Louis City, 74 (33.3%) from St. Louis County, and 9 (4.1%) from St. Charles County.

trends

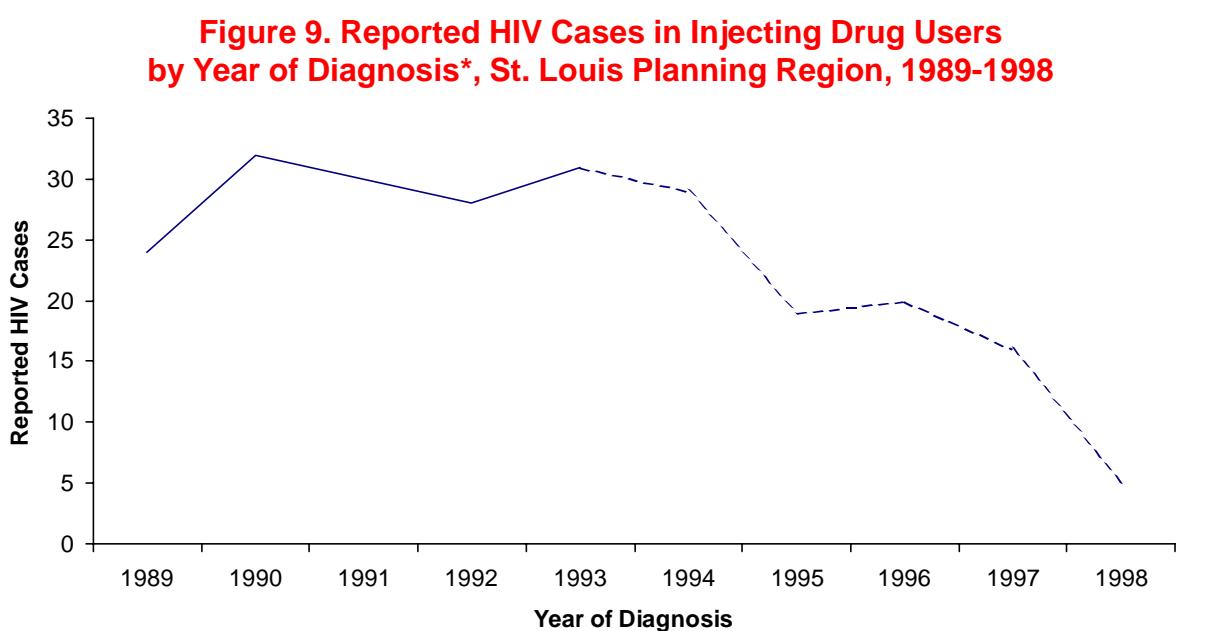
- Reported AIDS cases among IDUs declined by 25.0% (24 to 18) from 1996 to 1997. 17 cases were reported in 1998.
- African Americans have made up over 70.0% of reported AIDS cases in IDUs three of the past four years (70.6% in 1998).
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDU's has generally been decreasing. See Figure 9.

St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
St. Louis Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	1	(25.0%)	28	(22.0%)	4	(23.5%)	61	(27.5%)
Black	3	(75.0%)	96	(75.6%)	12	(70.6%)	155	(69.8%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.4%)	1	(5.9%)	6	(2.7%)
Total	4	(100.0%)	127	(100.0%)	17	(100.0%)	222	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1998



St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 260 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the St. Louis Planning Region (these cases make up 7.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 273 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (15.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 217 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 28 (12.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 198 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 39 (19.7%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- African Americans appear to be disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact. African Americans comprise 68.8% of AIDS cases and 78.0% of HIV cases in heterosexual contacts. Whites comprise 28.8% of reported AIDS cases and 20.5% of HIV cases. See Table 6.
- Females make up the majority of reported AIDS cases (80.0%) and HIV cases (79.9%) acquired through heterosexual contact. Of total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, African American females comprise 59.2%, white females 18.8%, white males (10.0%) and African American males 9.6%.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 35.8%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 34.2% of cases were from persons 20-29; 15.0% from persons 40-49; and 9.6% from persons 50 years of age or older. However, among African American females, the largest percentage of cases, 42.6%, were reported from women 20-29 years of age.

where

- Of the 260 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 137 (52.7%) were from St. Louis City, 107 (41.2%) from St. Louis County, and 16 (6.2%) from St. Charles County.

trends

- From the late 1980's through 1996, the number of annually reported AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact generally continued to increase. Since 1996, there has been a 39.1% decline among cases reported in heterosexual contacts (46 to 28 cases).
- From 1990 through 1996, the annual number of reported heterosexual contact AIDS cases in whites appeared to have essentially plateaued, in contrast to annually reported cases in African Americans, which generally continued to increase. From 1997 to 1998, reported AIDS cases among white heterosexual contacts increased 400.0% (from 1 case to 5 cases) and decreased 25.8% among African Americans (from 31 cases to 23 cases).
- In 1998, African Americans comprised 82.1% of reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts generally increased through 1995, and then showed relatively small decreases during each of the past three years. See Figure 10. When trends in heterosexual contact HIV cases are examined by race/ethnicity, it is seen that the annual number of diagnosed cases in African American females has generally been increasing. In contrast, the annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in white females, African American males, and white males have remained relatively low and, have shown no consistent evidence of increasing.

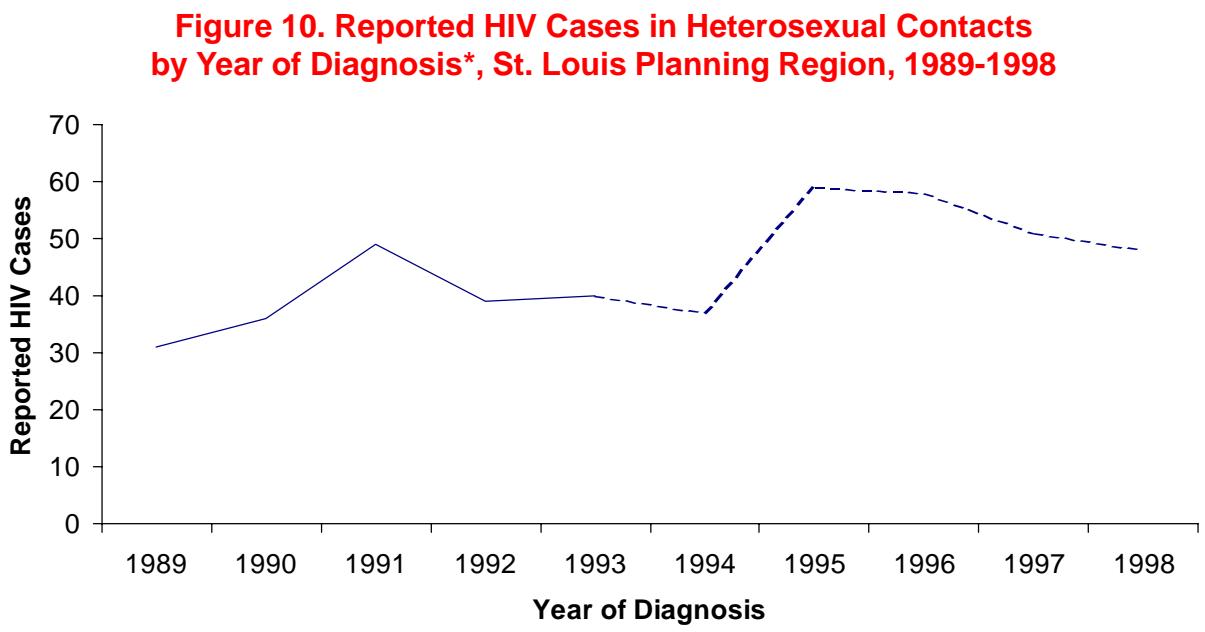
1998

St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 6. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity
St. Louis Planning Region, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	6	(15.4%)	56	(20.5%)	5	(17.9%)	75	(28.8%)
Black	32	(82.1%)	213	(78.0%)	23	(82.1%)	179	(68.8%)
Hispanic	1	(2.6%)	1	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.2%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.2%)
Total	39	(100.0%)	273	(100.0%)	28	(100.0%)	260	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1998



St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

YOUTH AT RISK •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982, through 1998, a total of 799 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 425 (53.2%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 747 HIV cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 22.9% of all reported AIDS cases and 43.0% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 84.5% of reported AIDS cases and 78.6% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic in persons 13-29 years of age, making up 49.6% of reported AIDS cases and 61.6% of reported HIV cases.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 71.8 % were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 24.2% in 20-24 year olds, and 3.9% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 52.2% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 34.1% in 20-24 year olds, and 13.7% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 47 AIDS cases reported in 1998:
 - 31 (66.0%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 2 (4.3%) were in MSM/IDUs; 3 (6.4%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 11 (23.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 71 HIV cases reported in 1998:
 - 41 (57.7%) were in MSMs; 0 (0.0%) were in MSM/IDUs; 1 (1.4%) were in IDUs; 17 (23.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 799 total AIDS cases reported, 481 (60.2%) were from St. Louis City, 289 (36.2%) were from St. Louis County, and 29 (3.6%) were from St. Charles County.

trends

- In general, from 1990 through 1995, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age essentially plateaued, but then rose by 19.8% in 1996. Since 1996, AIDS cases have decreased by 48.4%.
- Among young women 13-29 years of age, the annual number of reported AIDS cases increased slowly until 1996 but have declined since then by 30.8%. Women have been generally making up an increasing proportion of annually reported cases in 13-29 year olds (25.5% of 1998 cases).
- Among African Americans 13-29 years of age, the annual number of reported AIDS cases has been generally increasing until 1996 but have declined since then by 50.9%. In contrast, the annual number of reported cases in whites has been generally decreasing since 1990. The result is that African Americans have generally been making up an increasing proportion of annually reported AIDS cases (57.4% of 1998 cases).
- The number of annually reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts has been generally increasing since 1987, and heterosexual contacts have generally been making up an increasing proportion of annually reported cases in 13-29 year olds (23.4% of 1998 cases). However, the largest numbers of reported cases continue to come from MSM. In 1998, MSM accounted for 66.0% (31) of reported AIDS cases in 13-29 year olds. From 1997 to 1998, the number of reported cases in MSM increased by 29.2% (24 to 31).
- Females, African Americans, and persons who acquired their HIV infection through heterosexual contact appear to be making up an increasing proportion of persons more recently infected with HIV.

1998

St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• WOMEN AT RISK •

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 230 AIDS cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age; 88 (38.3%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 237 HIV cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age.
- During 1998, 27 AIDS cases and 40 HIV cases were reported.

who

- Women 13-39 years of age comprise 6.6% of all reported AIDS cases and 13.6% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).
- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age, African American women are disproportionately represented, making up 72.2% of reported AIDS cases and 77.2% of reported HIV cases. (African Americans comprise 21.7% of the total population.)
- Of 230 total reported AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age:
6.5% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 47.4% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 46.1% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 230 AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
63 (27.4%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 163 (70.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 237 HIV cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
35 (14.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 193 (81.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 230 total AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age, 145 (63.0%) were from St. Louis City, 74 (32.2%) from St. Louis County, and 11 (4.8%) from St. Charles County.

trends

- From 1989 through 1996, the number of annually reported AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age generally increased. Since 1996, reported AIDS cases have decreased by 30.8% (from 39 to 27).
- From the early 1990's through 1996, an upward trend in annually reported AIDS cases was seen in African American women; however, a 28.1% decrease in reported cases has occurred since 1996. The annual number of reported cases among white women essentially plateaued, and since 1995 has generally declined. 4 cases were reported in white women and 23 in black women in 1998.
- In 1993, the number of AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts surpassed those reported from IDUs, and since that time heterosexual contacts have accounted for the majority of reported cases seen in women 13-39 years of age (74.1% of cases reported in 1998).
- African American women and heterosexual contacts appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected women.

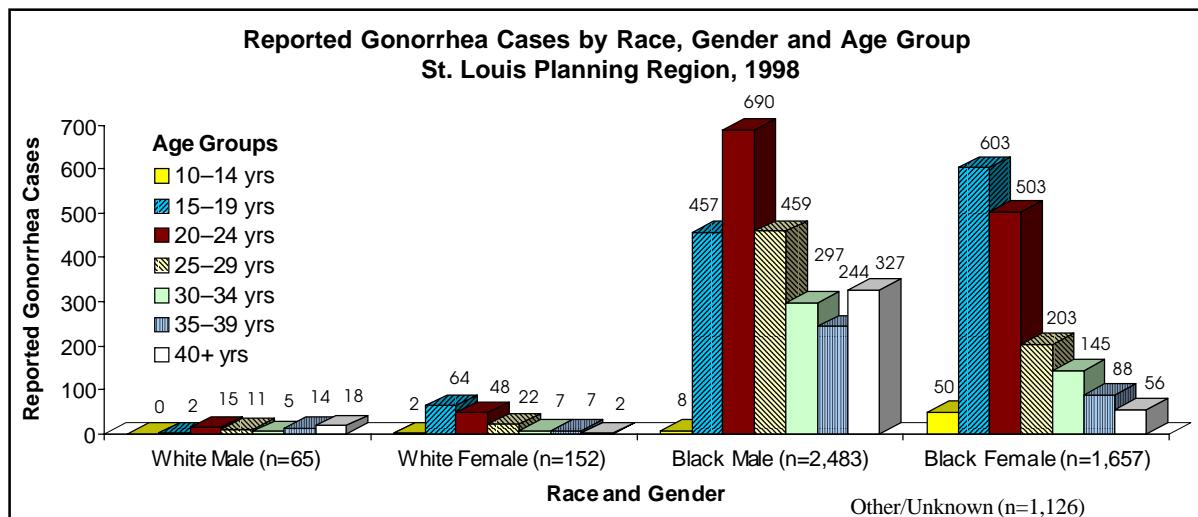
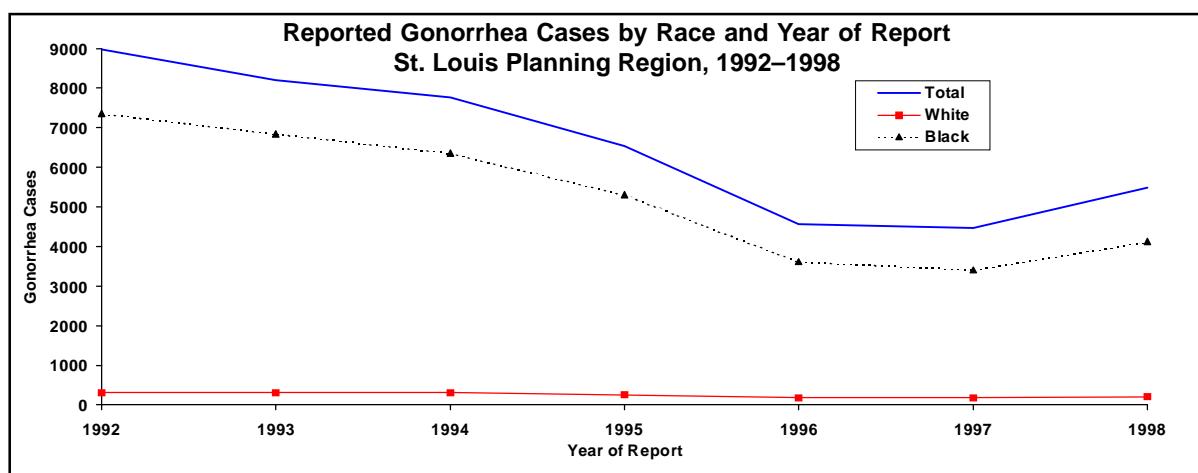
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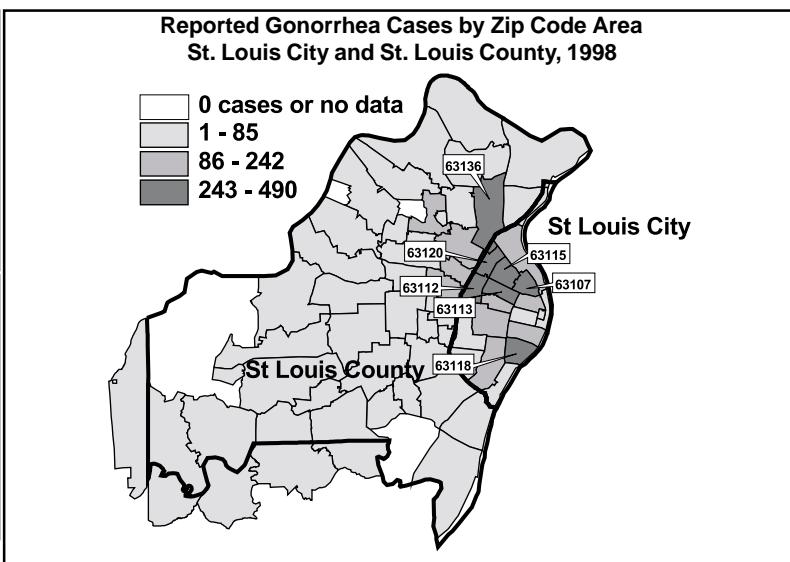
**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race
St. Louis Planning Region, 1998**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	217	04.0%	17.6
Blacks	4,140	75.5%	1,187.3
Other/Unknown ...	1,126	20.5%	--
Total Cases	5,483	100.0%	340.6

**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County
St. Louis Planning Region, 1998**

	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Charles	67	01.2%	25.4
St. Louis City	3,652	66.6%	1,068.1
St. Louis County ..	1,764	32.2%	175.8
Total Cases	5,483	100.0%	340.6

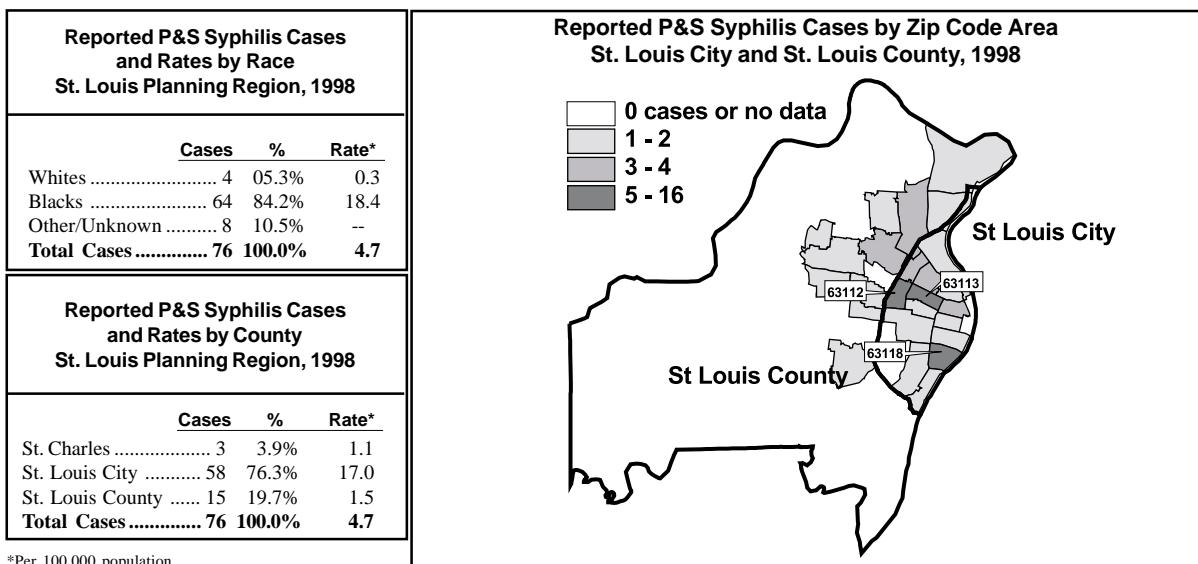
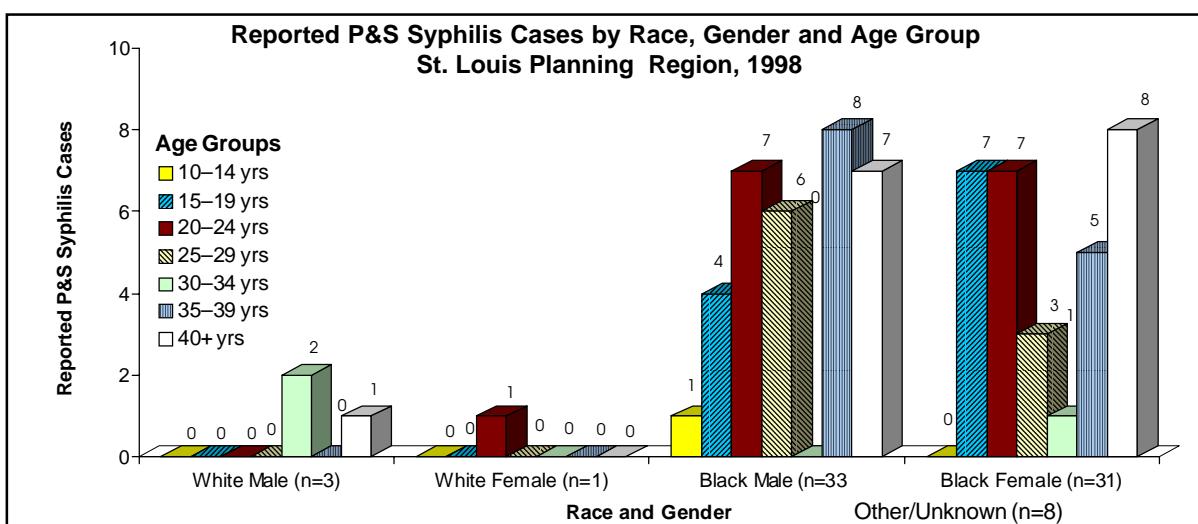
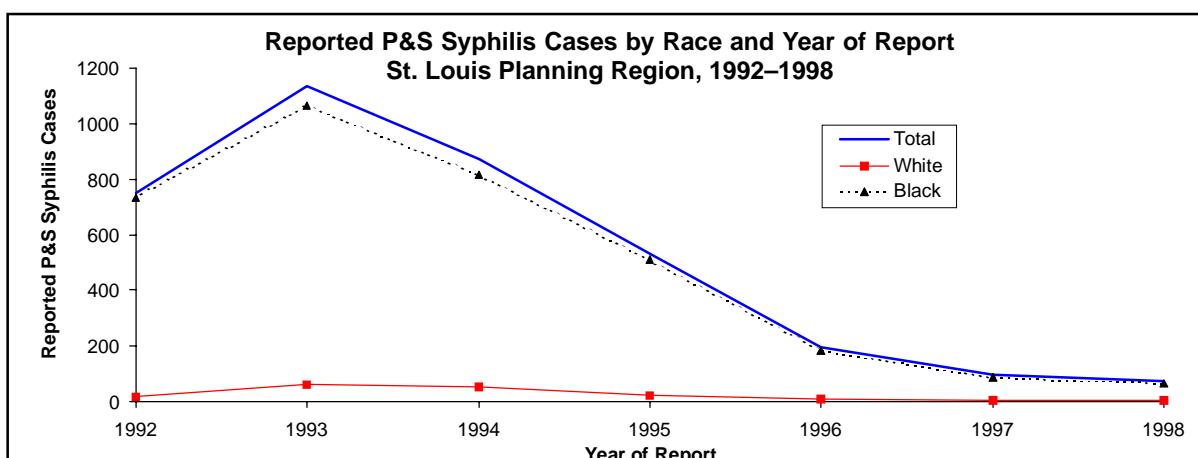
*Per 100,000 population



1998



St. Louis Planning Region STD epi profile summary

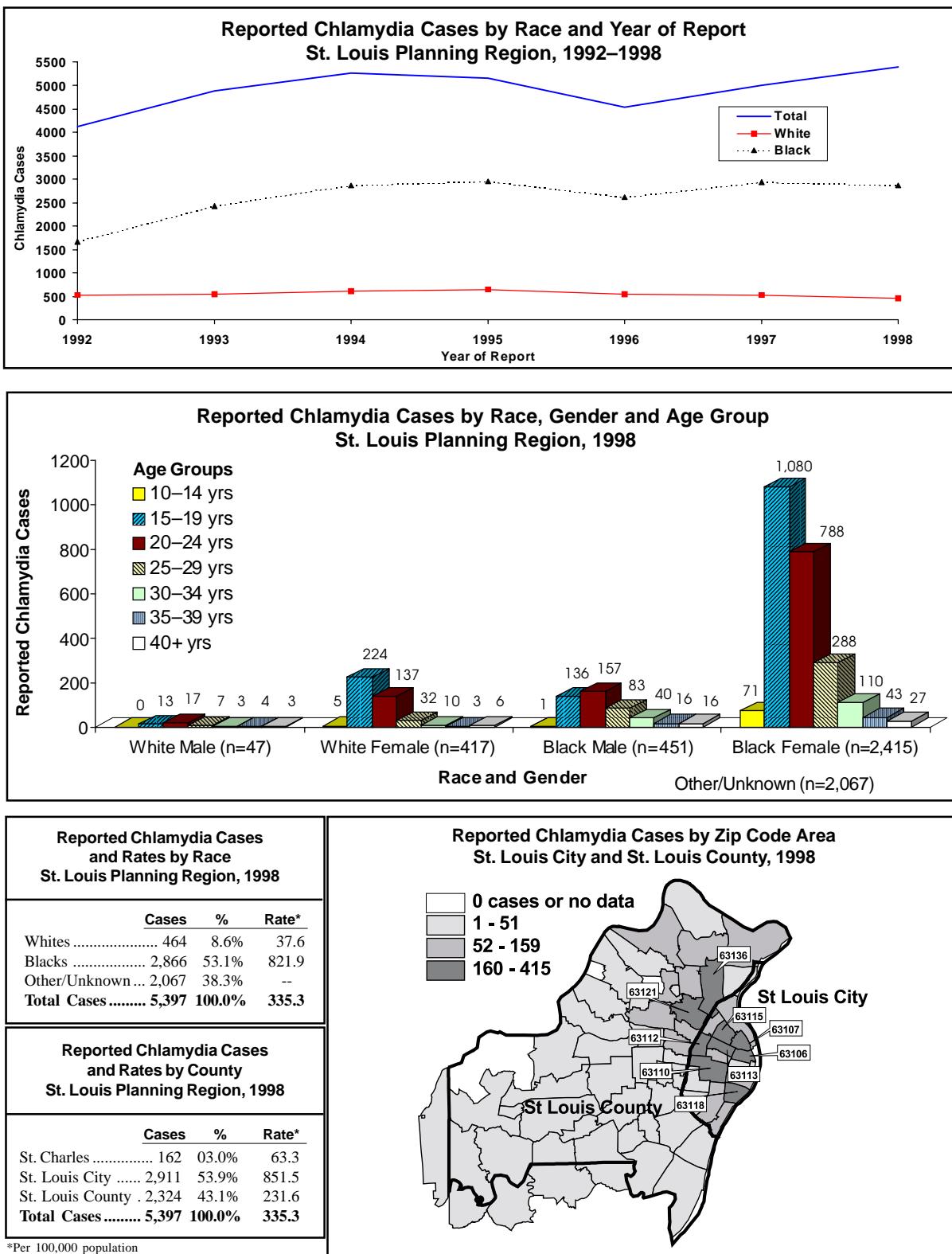


*Per 100,000 population

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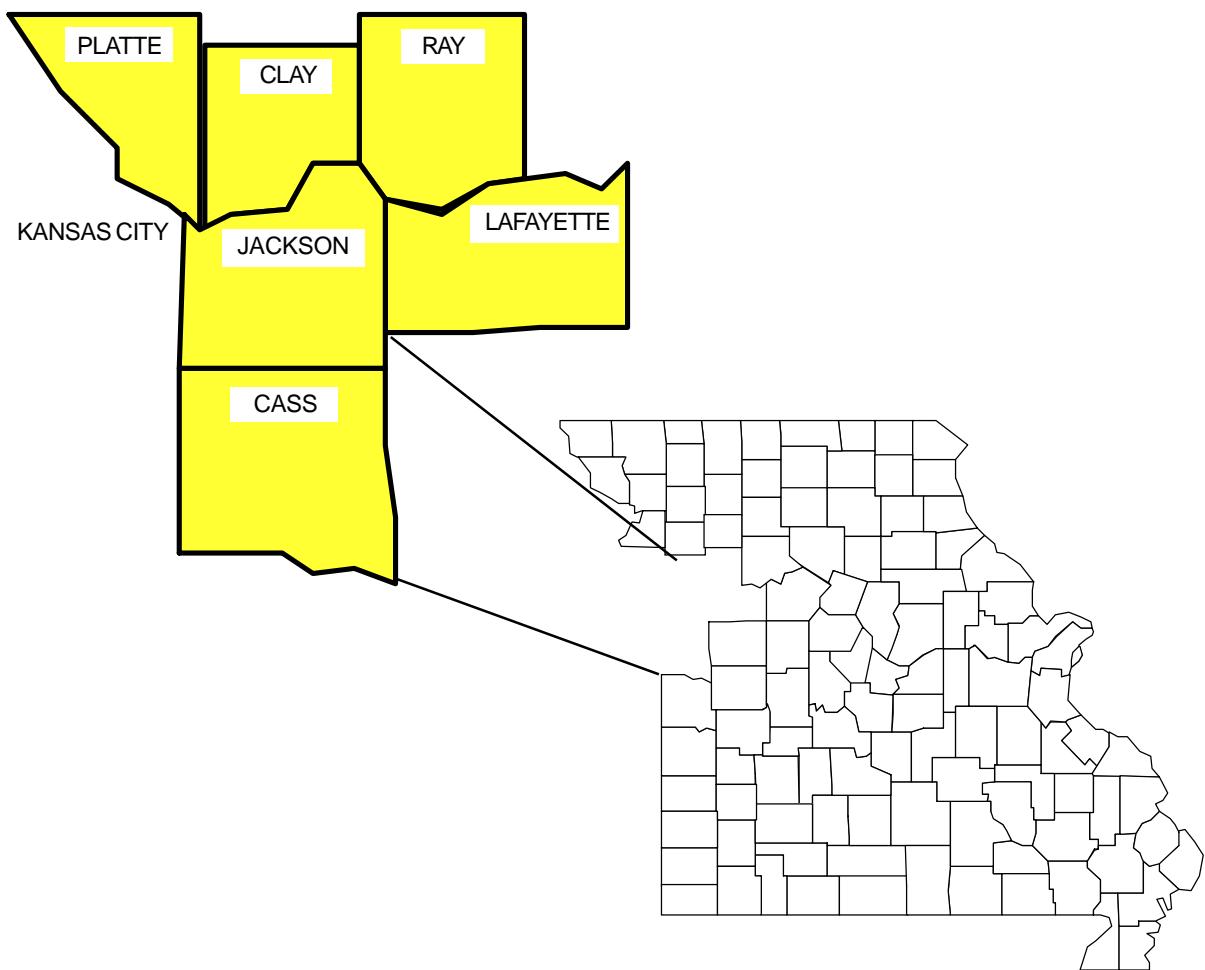
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1998

Kansas City Planning Region





Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 2,711 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Kansas City Planning Region; 1,510 (55.7%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 1,208 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1998, 136 AIDS cases and 138 HIV cases were reported. In 1998, the AIDS rate was 13.3 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's AIDS rate of 8.6 per 100,000. In 1998, the HIV rate was 13.5, in comparison to Missouri's HIV rate of 9.0 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 93.5% of all reported AIDS cases and 86.7% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented with a reported AIDS case rate 3.1 times higher than that of whites. In 1998, African Americans made up 42.6% of reported AIDS cases and 40.6% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 16.3% of the population of the planning region). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 46.5%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of HIV cases, 42.3%, were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 136 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998:
73 (53.7%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 11 (8.1%) were in MSM/IDUs; 13 (9.6%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 10 (7.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 137 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998:
84 (61.3%) were in MSM; 8 (5.8%) were in MSM/IDUs; 4 (2.9%) were in IDUs; 13 (9.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A cumulative total of 8 perinatal AIDS cases and 9 perinatal HIV cases have been reported. However, in 1998, 1 perinatal HIV case was reported and no perinatal AIDS cases. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 2,711 total AIDS cases reported, 2,432 (89.7%) were from Jackson County, 155 (5.7%) were from Clay County, and 62 (2.3%) were from Platte County. (Included here are cases from within as well as from outside the city limits of Kansas City.) The 3 other counties each reported from 6-32 cases.
- Within the city limits of Kansas City (which includes parts of Jackson, Platte, and Clay Counties), 2,261 AIDS cases were reported (these cases comprise 83.4% of the planning region's total). The AIDS rate for the city of Kansas City in 1998 was 26.0 cases per 100,000 population; by comparison, the rate for St. Louis City was 30.3, and for Missouri was 8.6.

trends (1)

- The annual number of reported AIDS cases from the Kansas City Planning Region plateaued in the late 1980's, and in general remained relatively constant through 1996. From 1996 to 1997 a major decline in AIDS cases occurred. However, the 136 AIDS cases reported during 1998 represented a 0.7% increase over the 135 cases reported in 1997. See Figure 1.

1998



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Kansas City Planning Region, 1982–1998

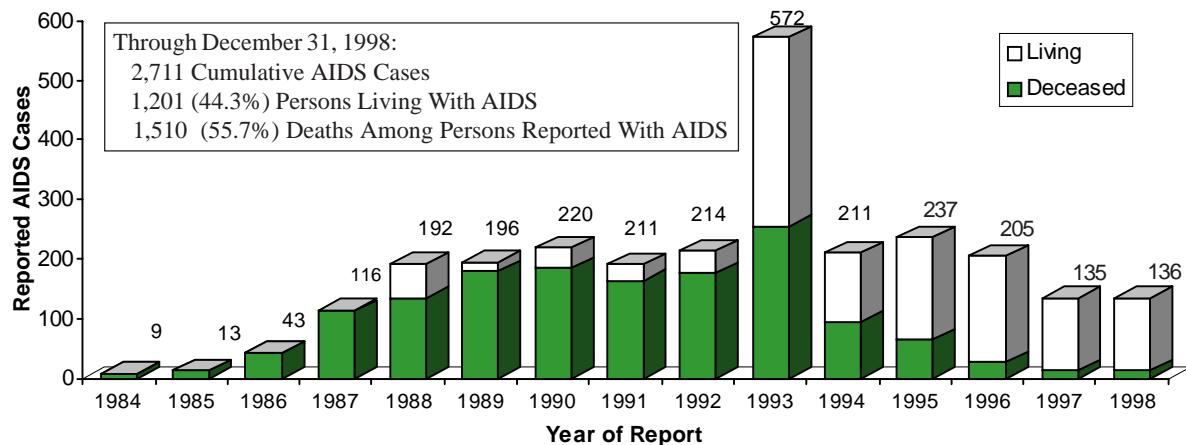


Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases
Kansas City Planning Region, 1982-1998

	HIV Cases*		AIDS Cases**		HIV/AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998 Case	%	Cumulative Case	%	Reported 1998 Case	%	Cumulative Case	%
Gender								
Male	114	(82.6%)	1,047	(86.7%)	113	(83.1%)	2,536	(93.5%)
Female	24	(17.4%)	161	(13.3%)	23	(16.9%)	175	(6.5%)
Race/Ethnicity								
White	74	(53.6%)	693	(57.4%)	72	(52.9%)	1,947	(71.8%)
Black	56	(40.6%)	447	(37.0%)	58	(42.6%)	638	(23.5%)
Hispanic	5	(3.6%)	55	(4.6%)	6	(4.4%)	96	(3.5%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	(1.4%)	7	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.2%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	25	(0.9%)
Unknown	1	(0.7%)	3	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]								
<13	1	(0.7%)	11	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.3%)
13-19	5	(3.6%)	43	(3.6%)	2	(1.5%)	22	(0.8%)
20-29	32	(23.2%)	510	(42.2%)	19	(14.0%)	656	(24.2%)
30-39	68	(49.3%)	466	(38.6%)	68	(50.0%)	1,260	(46.5%)
40-49	26	(18.8%)	145	(12.0%)	35	(25.7%)	560	(20.7%)
>49	6	(4.3%)	33	(2.7%)	12	(8.8%)	204	(7.5%)
Exposure Category[†]								
MSM	84	(60.9%)	744	(61.6%)	73	(53.7%)	2,014	(74.3%)
MSM/IDU	8	(5.8%)	101	(8.4%)	11	(8.1%)	326	(12.0%)
IDU	4	(2.9%)	92	(7.6%)	13	(9.6%)	158	(5.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	13	(9.4%)	97	(8.0%)	10	(7.4%)	104	(3.8%)
Adult Hemophiliac	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.5%)	0	(0.0%)	20	(0.7%)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)	1	(0.7%)	22	(0.8%)
Other/Unknown Adult	28	(20.3%)	155	(12.8%)	28	(20.6%)	56	(2.1%)
Perinatal Transmission	1	(0.7%)	9	(0.7%)	0	(0.0%)	8	(0.3%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)
Missouri Total	138	(100.0%)	1,208	(100.0%)	136	(100.0%)	2,711	(100.0%)
<small>*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.</small>								
<small>**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.</small>								
<small>[†] For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.</small>								
<small>For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.</small>								
<small>[‡] MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users</small>								

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trends (2)

- The 113 AIDS cases reported in males in 1998 represented a 8.8% decrease from the 124 cases reported in 1997 (in comparison with the 31.5% decrease from 1996 to 1997). The 23 cases reported in 1998 among females represented a 109.1% increase from the 11 cases reported in 1997.
- The annual number of reported AIDS cases in African Americans showed a general upward trend through 1995. Since then there has been a general decrease in the number of reported cases. 58 cases were reported in 1998, a 11.5% increase from the 52 cases reported in 1997. In contrast, the annual number of reported cases in whites has been generally decreasing since the late 1980's, especially in the past 3 years (41.9% decline from 1996 to 1998; 2.7% decline from 1997 to 1998).
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases generally decreased from the late 1980's through 1994, and then essentially plateaued. See Figure 2.
- Women, African Americans, and persons infected through heterosexual contact appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.
- From 1988 through 1997, 4,016 Job Corps applicants 16-24 years of age who were residents of Kansas City were screened for HIV, 13 (0.32%, or about 3 per 1,000) were found to be seropositive. All of the seropositive persons were male. The overall HIV seropositivity rate in African Americans (0.45%) was higher than the corresponding rate in whites (0.18%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.65%), followed by white males (0.26%). Of the 1,203 females (white, African American, and other) tested from 1988 through 1997, none were found to be HIV seropositive.

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Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Kansas City Planning Region Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998

Exposure Category	HIV Cases		AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1998**	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Cumulative
	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	98	(71.5%)	832	(69.5%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	10	(7.3%)	107	(8.9%)
Injecting Drug Use	6	(4.4%)	108	(9.0%)
Heterosexual Contact	23	(16.9%)	142	(11.8%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.5%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	137	(100.0%)	1,197	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	1	(100.0%)	11	(100.0%)
Total	138	(100.0%)	1,208	(100.0%)
136	(100.0%)	2,711	(100.0%)	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City Planning Region, 1989-1998

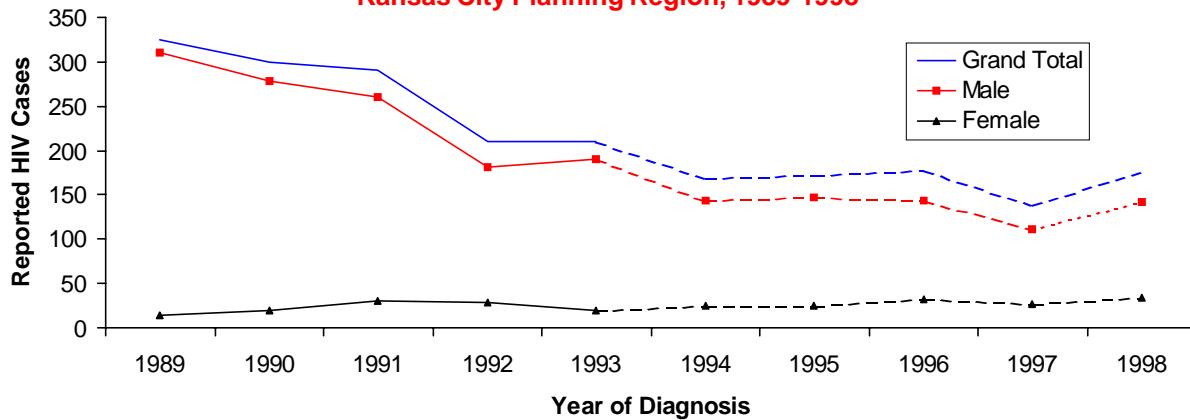
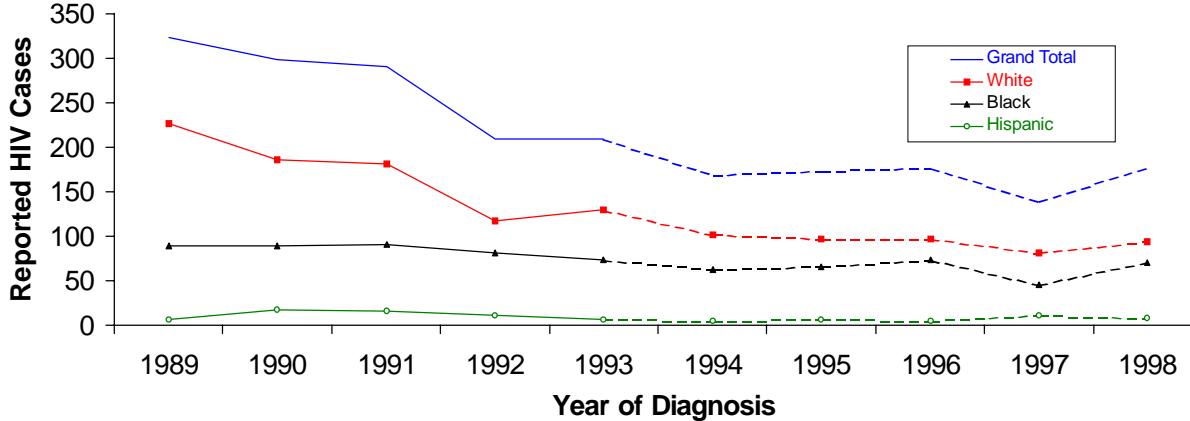


Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City Planning Region, 1989-1998



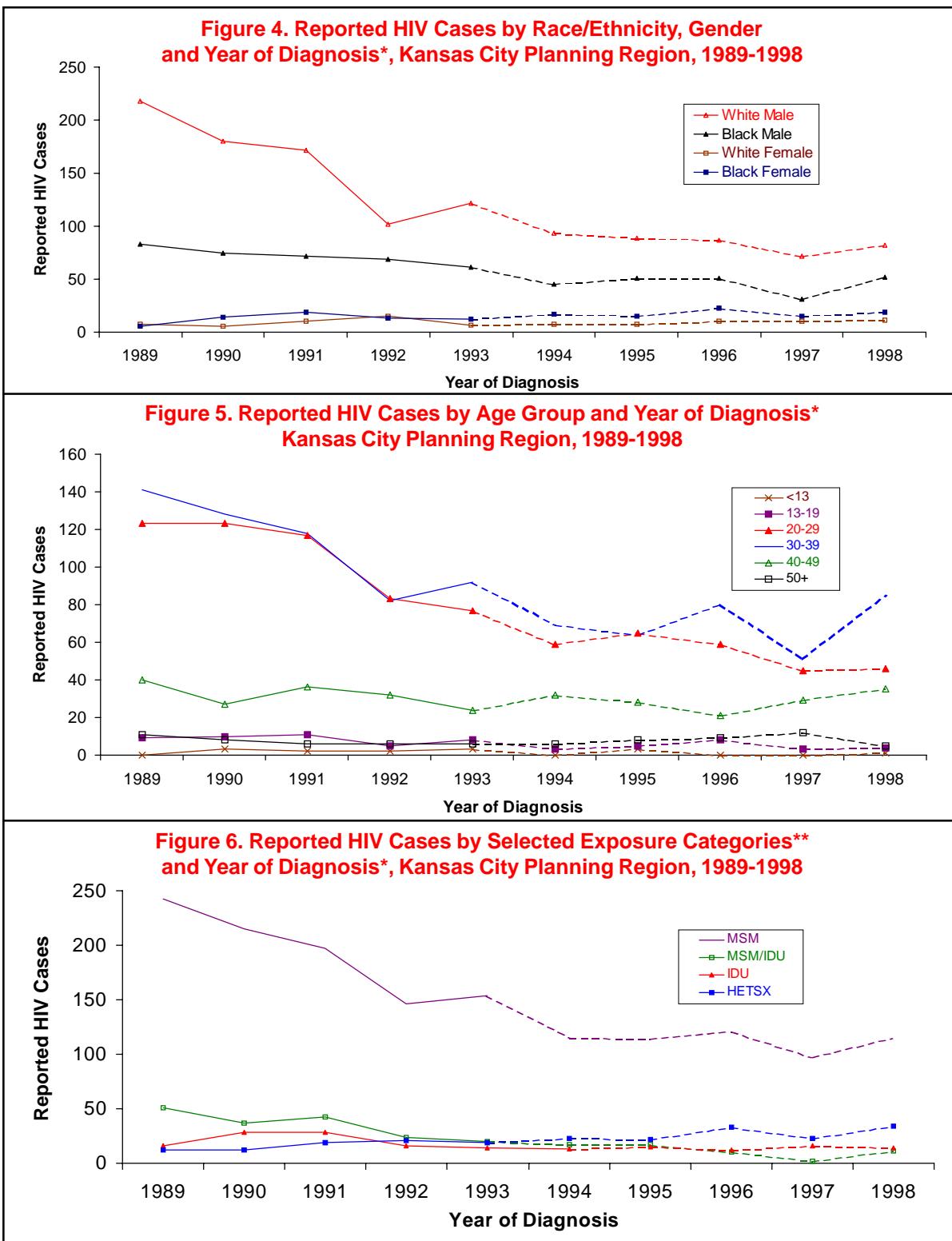
* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



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* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

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REPORTED HIV CASES AND RATES GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1998

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
KANSAS CITY	120	26.8	60	21.2	54	41.3	5	26.5
ST LOUIS CITY	123	36.0	46	29.5	77	43.8	0	0.0
ST LOUIS CO	70	7.0	40	5.0	29	17.7	1	7.9
OUTSTATE TOTAL	130	3.6	96	2.8	24	18.3	3	6.6
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	43	----	11	----	32	----	0	----
MISSOURI	486	9.0	253	5.4	216	35.9	9	11.0

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1997 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

REPORTED AIDS CASES AND RATES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1998

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
KANSAS CITY	112	25.0	51	18.0	55	42.0	6	31.8
ST LOUIS CITY	146	42.7	59	37.9	86	48.9	1	18.1
ST LOUIS CO	68	6.8	40	5.0	26	15.9	2	15.9
OUTSTATE TOTAL	121	3.4	101	3.0	19	14.5	0	0.0
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	19	----	8	----	11	----	0	----
MISSOURI	466	8.6	259	5.6	197	32.8	9	11.0

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1997 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

AIDS CASES BY COUNTY KANSAS: FOUR COUNTIES IN KANSAS CITY AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1998

COUNTY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE
JOHNSON	366 46.6%
LEAVENWORTH	73 9.3%
MIAMI	6 0.8%
WYANDOTTE	340 43.3%
TOTAL	785 100.0%

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

AIDS CASES BY EXPOSURE CATEGORY KANSAS: FOUR COUNTIES* IN KANSAS CITY AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1998

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE
ADULT/ADOLESCENT	
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN	522 66.8%
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS	63 8.1%
INJECTING DRUG USE	68 8.7%
HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	54 6.9%
HEMOPHILIA/COAGULATION DISORDER	18 2.3%
BLOOD TRANSFUSION OR TISSUE RECIPIENT	16 2.0%
RISK NOT SPECIFIED	40 5.1%
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	781 100.0%
PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD)	
MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION	3 75.0%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	1 25.0%
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	4 100.0%
TOTAL	785

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

AIDS CASES BY GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE GROUP KANSAS: FOUR COUNTIES* IN KANSAS CITY AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1998

	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE
GENDER	
MALES	725 92.4%
FEMALES	60 7.6%
RACE/ETHNICITY	
WHITE	575 73.2%
BLACK	159 20.3%
HISPANIC	43 5.5%
ASIAN	4 0.5%
AMERICAN INDIAN	4 0.5%
UNKNOWN	0 0.0%
AGE GROUP	
<13	3 0.4%
13-19	4 0.5%
20-29	175 22.3%
30-39	336 42.8%
40-49	186 23.7%
>49	81 10.3%
TOTAL	785

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

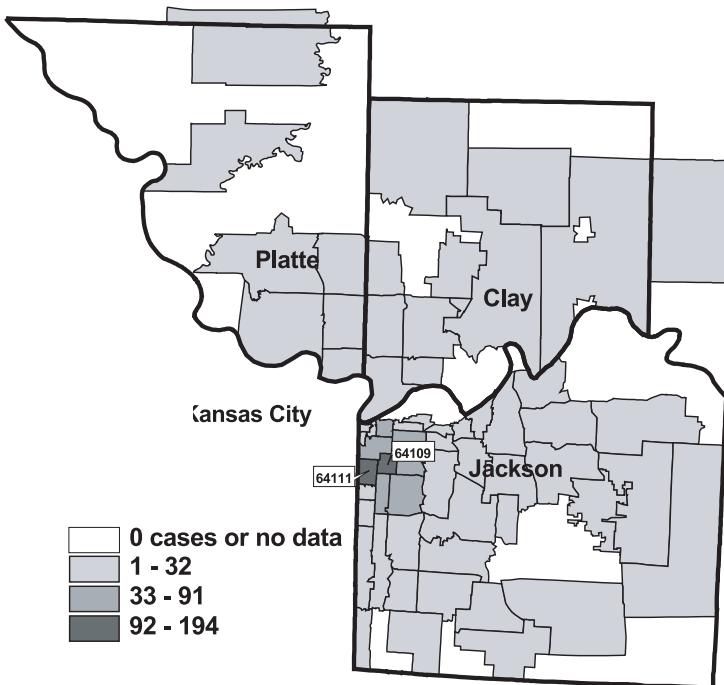


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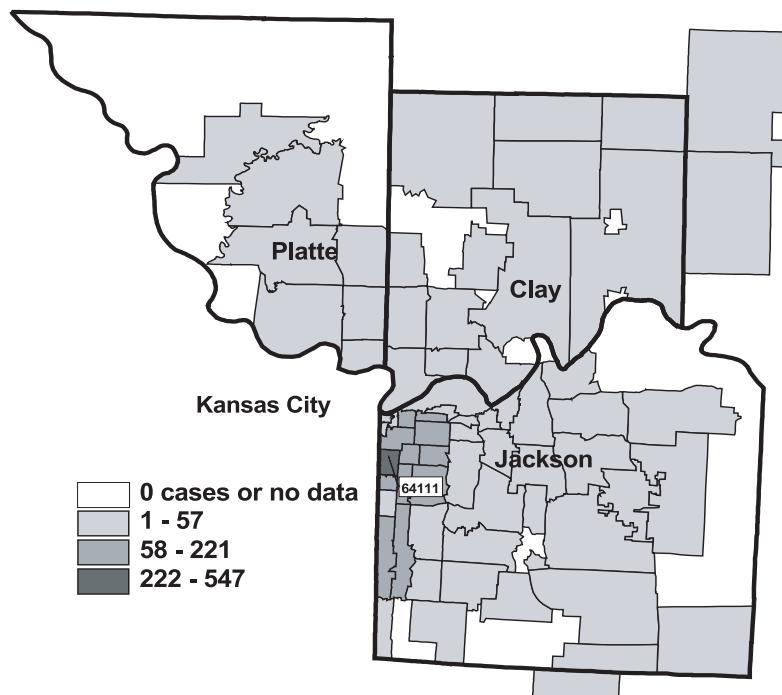
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Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties Cumulative Through December 1998



Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties Cumulative Through December 1998



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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, 2,014 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in residents of the Kansas City Planning Region (74.6% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 744 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (62.2% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 136 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 73 (53.7%) were in MSM.
- In 1998, of the 137 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 84 (61.3%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 75.8% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men, 19.6%; and Hispanic men, 3.5%. However, of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 64.4% and African American men, 30.4%; Hispanic men account for 4.2%. See Table 3.
- Greater than two-thirds of all HIV and AIDS cases reported in Asians and Indians are in MSM.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases were reported in men 30-39 years of age (47.4% of white cases and 49.4% of African American cases were from this age group); 22.1% of AIDS cases in whites and 27.8% in African Americans were in men 20-29 years of age.

where

- Of the 2,014 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 1,805 (89.6%) were from Jackson County, 115 (5.7%) were from Clay County, and 57 (2.8%) were from Platte County. The remaining cases were from the other three counties of the planning region (each of these counties reported <20 cases).

trends

- The number of annually reported AIDS cases in MSM remained generally constant from the late 1980's, through 1995. During the past two years, reported MSM cases have decreased: a 30.4% decline from 1996 to 1997, and a 24.7% decline from 1997 to 1998.
- Reported AIDS cases in African American MSM have shown no clear upward or downward trend in recent years until 1998, when a 40.0% decrease was seen. African American men have been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases in MSM (34.2% of MSM cases reported in 1998).
- Among more recently infected men who acquired their HIV infection through male homosexual contact, a larger proportion appear to be African American.
- Of all persons more recently infected with HIV, it appears that a smaller proportion have acquired their infection through male homosexual contact. However, MSM still account for the majority of annually reported HIV cases and AIDS cases.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM decreased from the late 1980's through the mid-1990's, and then essentially plateaued. See Figure 7.

1998

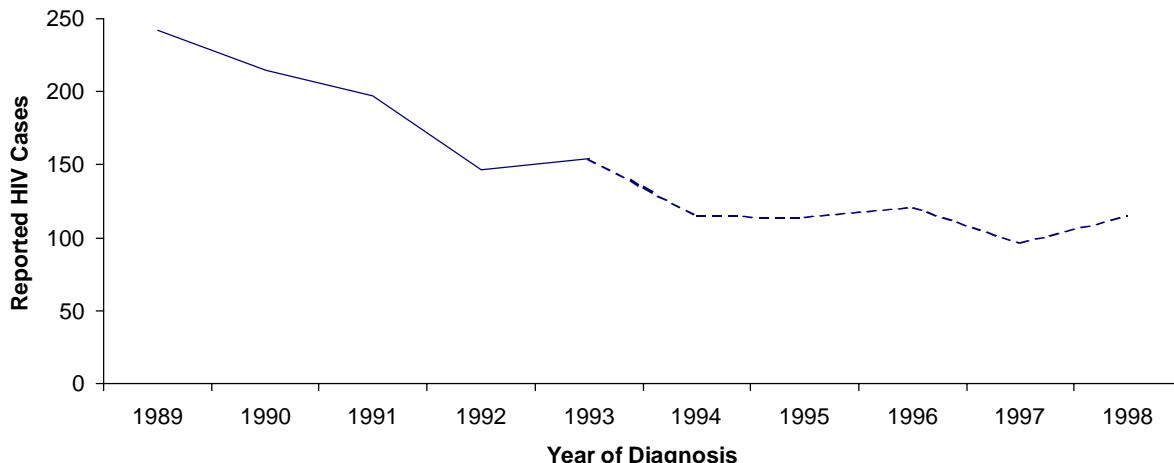
Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1998

Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Year of Diagnosis*, Kansas City Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity
Kansas City Planning Region, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	51	(60.7%)	479	(64.4%)	47	(64.4%)	1,526	(75.8%)
Black	29	(34.5%)	226	(30.4%)	25	(34.2%)	395	(19.6%)
Other/Unknown Adult	4	(4.8%)	39	(5.2%)	1	(1.4%)	93	(4.6%)
Total	84	(100.0%)	744	(100.0%)	73	(100.0%)	2,014	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 326 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Kansas City Planning Region (12.1% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 101 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (8.4% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 136 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 11 (8.1%) were MSM/IDUs.
- In 1998, of the 137 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 8 (5.8%) were MSM/IDUs.

who

- White men comprise 73.3% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDU; African American men, 22.1%; Hispanic men, 3.1%. See Table 4.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDU, white men comprise 68.3%, African American men, 26.7%; Hispanic men, 4.0%.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 50.6%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 27.6% of cases were from men 20-29; 18.4% from men 40-49; and 2.2% from men 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 326 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 302 (92.6%) were from Jackson County, 15 (4.6%) from Clay County, and 6 (1.8%) from Platte County. Two other counties each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- From the late 1980's through 1996, no clear upward or downward trends were apparent among reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU. Reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs declined by 54.5% (22 cases to 10 cases) from 1996 to 1997, but then increased from 1 case to 11 cases in 1998.
- African American men appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected MSM/IDU.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU generally decreased from the late 1980's through 1997, but then showed an increase in 1998. See Figure 8.

1998

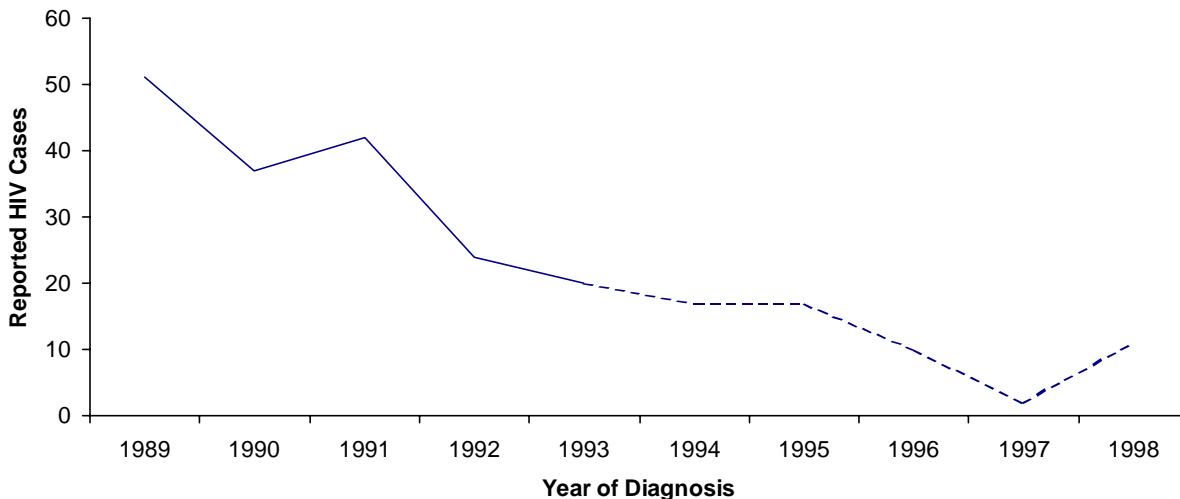
Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• MSM/IDUS •

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Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Year of Diagnosis*, Kansas City Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Kansas City Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	6	(75.0%)	69	(68.3%)	6	(54.5%)	239	(73.3%)
Black	2	(25.0%)	27	(26.7%)	4	(36.4%)	72	(22.1%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	5	(5.0%)	1	(9.1%)	15	(4.6%)
Total	8	(100.0%)	101	(100.0%)	11	(100.0%)	326	(100.0%)

** HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1998



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 158 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Kansas City Planning Region (these cases comprise 5.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 92 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (7.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 136 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 13 (9.6%) were IDUs.
- Of the 137 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 4 (2.9%) were IDUs.

who

- African Americans comprise 47.5% of reported AIDS cases, and 47.8% of reported HIV cases, in IDUs. Whites make up 45.6% of reported AIDS cases, and 45.7% of reported HIV cases. Hispanics comprise 6.3% of reported AIDS cases (10 cases) and 6.5% of reported HIV cases (6 cases). See Table 5.
- Males make up the majority of reported AIDS cases (65.2%) and HIV cases (77.2%) in IDUs. Of total IDU AIDS cases reported, African American males comprised 29.1%, white males 30.4%, African American females 18.4%, and white females 15.2%. Of the 16 total HIV and AIDS cases reported in Hispanics, 13 (81.3%) were male.
- Among IDUs overall, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 41.4%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 28.5% of cases were from persons 40-49; 24.7% from persons 20-29; and 5.7% from persons 50 years of age or older. However, among African American male IDUs, the largest percentage of cases, 47.5%, were reported in men 40-49 years of age. Among African American female IDUs, the largest percentage of cases, 36.0%, were reported in women 20-29 years of age.

where

- Of the 158 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 147 (93.0%) were from Jackson County and 5 (3.2%) were from Clay County. Three other counties each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- From 1989 through 1996, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in IDUs generally ranged from 9-18 cases per year. Reported AIDS cases in IDUs declined by 42.1% (19 cases to 11 cases) from 1996 to 1997, but increased from 2 cases to 13 cases in 1998.
- During three of the past five years, more IDU AIDS cases were reported in African Americans than in whites. In 1998, 8 (61.5%) of the 13 cases reported were African American.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 9.

1998

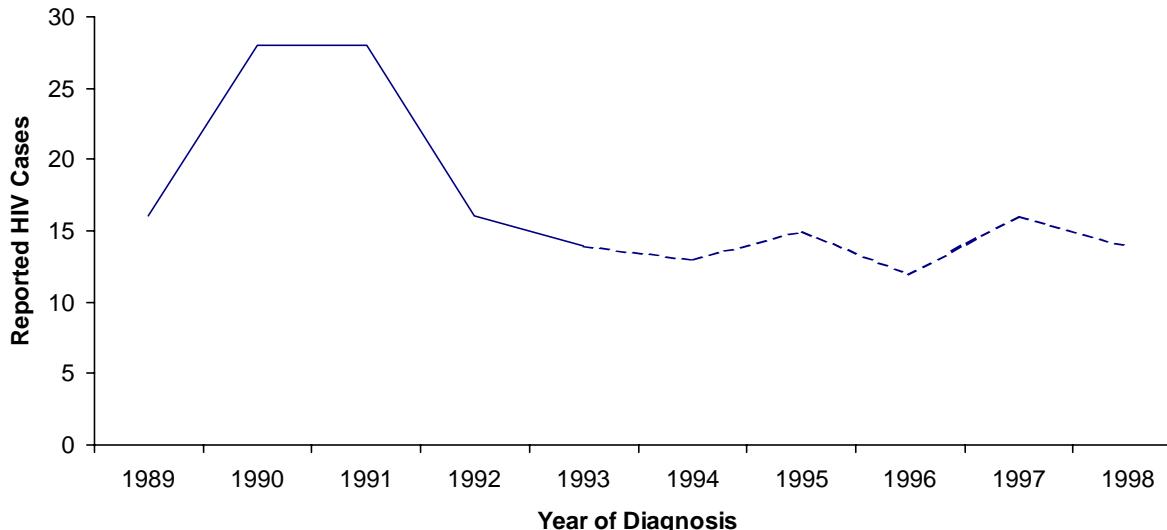
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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

**Figure 9. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users
by Year of Diagnosis*, Kansas City Planning Region, 1989-1998**



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
Kansas City Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	2	(50.0%)	42	(45.7%)	4	(30.8%)	72	(45.6%)
Black	2	(50.0%)	44	(47.8%)	8	(61.5%)	75	(47.5%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	6	(6.5%)	1	(7.7%)	11	(7.0%)
Total	4	(100.0%)	92	(100.0%)	13	(100.0%)	158	(100.0%)

** HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1998



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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1998

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 104 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Kansas City Planning Region (these cases make up 3.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 97 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (8.1% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 136 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 10 (7.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 137 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 13 (9.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- African Americans appear disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact. African Americans comprise 52.9% of AIDS cases and 53.6% of HIV cases in heterosexual contacts. Whites comprise 45.2% of reported AIDS cases and 39.2% of HIV cases. See Table 6.
- Females make up the majority of reported AIDS cases (92.3%) and HIV cases (94.8%) acquired through heterosexual contact. Of total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, African American females comprise 48.1%, white females 42.3%, African American males 4.8% (5 cases), and white males 2.9% (3 cases).
- Of the 43 female heterosexual contact AIDS cases reported during the past 4 years, 28 (65.1%) were in African American females.
- The largest proportion of AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, 36.5%, were reported from persons 20-29 years of age; 34.6% of cases were from persons 30-39; 12.5% from persons 40-49; and 13.5% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 104 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 94 (90.4%) were from Jackson County and 6 (5.8%) from Clay County.

trends

- Reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts increased from 5 cases in 1994 to 17 cases in both 1995 and 1996. From 1996 to 1997, reported cases declined by 52.9% (17 cases to 8 cases), yet increased from 2 to 10 cases in 1998.
- Reported AIDS cases in whites have generally been less than 5 cases per year (although 8 cases were reported in 1995), and without evident trends. In contrast, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in African Americans slowly increased from the early 1990's through 1996. During 3 of the past 4 years, more cases were reported in African Americans than in whites. From 1997 to 1998, reported cases in whites increased by 50.0% (2 cases to 3 cases); in African Americans, the increase was 16.7% (6 cases to 7 cases).
- Among more recently infected persons who acquired their HIV infection through heterosexual contact, a larger proportion appear to be African American females.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has generally been increasing. See Figure 10. This upward trend has been primarily due to the generally increasing number of cases diagnosed in African American females.

Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

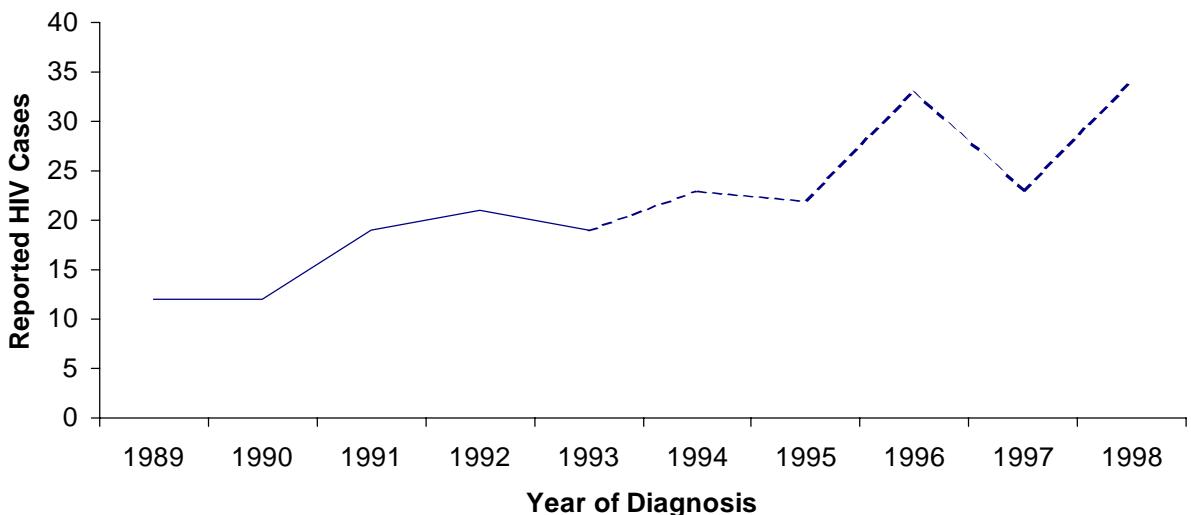


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• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

1998

**Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts
by Year of Diagnosis*, Kansas City Planning Region, 1989-1998**



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 6. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity
Kansas City Planning Region, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	3	(23.1%)	38	(39.2%)	3	(30.0%)	47	(45.2%)
Black	7	(53.8%)	52	(53.6%)	7	(70.0%)	55	(52.9%)
Hispanic	2	(15.4%)	5	(5.2%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	1	(7.7%)	2	(2.1%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.0%)
Total	13	(100.0%)	97	(100.0%)	10	(100.0%)	104	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

YOUTH AT RISK •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982, through 1998, a total of 678 AIDS cases have been reported in young persons 13-29 years of age; 367 (54.1%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 553 HIV cases have been reported in young persons 13-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 25.1% of all reported AIDS cases and 46.2% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 91.7% of reported AIDS cases, and 84.8% of reported HIV cases, in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans, and Hispanic males, are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic in persons 13-29 years of age. African Americans make up 27.0% of reported AIDS cases and 41.4% of reported HIV cases. Hispanic males comprise 4.4% of reported AIDS cases and 3.4% of reported HIV cases.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 71.7% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 25.1% in 20-24 year olds, and 3.2% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 55.0% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 37.3% in 20-24 year olds, and 7.8% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 21 AIDS cases reported in 1998:
10 (47.6%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 1 (4.8%) were in MSM/IDUs; 1 (4.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 4 (19.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 37 HIV cases reported in 1998:
23 (62.2%) were in MSM; 1 (2.7%) case was reported in MSM/IDUs; none were in IDUs; 5 (13.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 678 total AIDS cases reported, 601 (88.6%) were from Jackson County, 45 (6.6%) from Clay County, 13 (1.9%) from Platte County, and 11 (1.6%) from Cass County. The remaining two counties have each reported 1-7 cases.

trends

- From 1991 through 1996, the number of reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age had generally plateaued in the range of approximately 50 cases per year. Declines have been seen since 1996. The 21 cases reported in 1998 represented a 55.3% decline from the 47 AIDS cases reported in 1996.
- During the five-year period from 1992 to 1996, females made up 10.0% to 12.5% of total reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts. In 1998, 2 (6.7%) of the 30 reported cases were in females.
- The proportion of total AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age contributed by African Americans has remained steady in the range of 29-35% from 1991 to 1996. However, in 1998, African Americans accounted for 66.7% of reported AIDS cases.
- Among more recently infected persons 13-29 years of age, a larger proportion appear to be African American.

1998

Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• WOMEN AT RISK •

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 124 AIDS cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age; 45 (36.3%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 129 HIV cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age.
- During 1998, 15 AIDS cases and 20 HIV cases were reported.

who

- Women 13-39 years of age comprise 4.6% of all reported AIDS cases and 10.8% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).
- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age, African American women are disproportionately represented, making up 46.8% of reported AIDS cases and 58.9% of reported HIV cases. (African Americans comprise 16.3% of the total population of the Kansas City Planning Region.)
- Of the 124 total reported AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age:
3.2% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 41.9% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 54.8% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 124 AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
41 (33.1%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 74 (59.7%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 129 HIV cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
19 (14.7%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 76 (58.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 124 total AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age, 106 (85.5%) were from Jackson County and 13 (10.5%) were from Clay County. Each of the remaining four counties in the Kansas City Planning Region reported 1 to 2 cases.

trends

- The number of annually reported AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age generally increased from the mid-1980's through 1996. Six cases were reported in 1997; however, 15 cases were reported in 1998 (a 150% increase).
- Each year from 1993 to 1998, more AIDS cases have been reported in African American women than in white women. In 1998, of the 15 total reported AIDS cases, 8 (53.3%) were in white women and 7 (46.7%) were in African American women.
- African American women appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected women.
- IDUs appear to be making up a smaller proportion of more recently infected women.

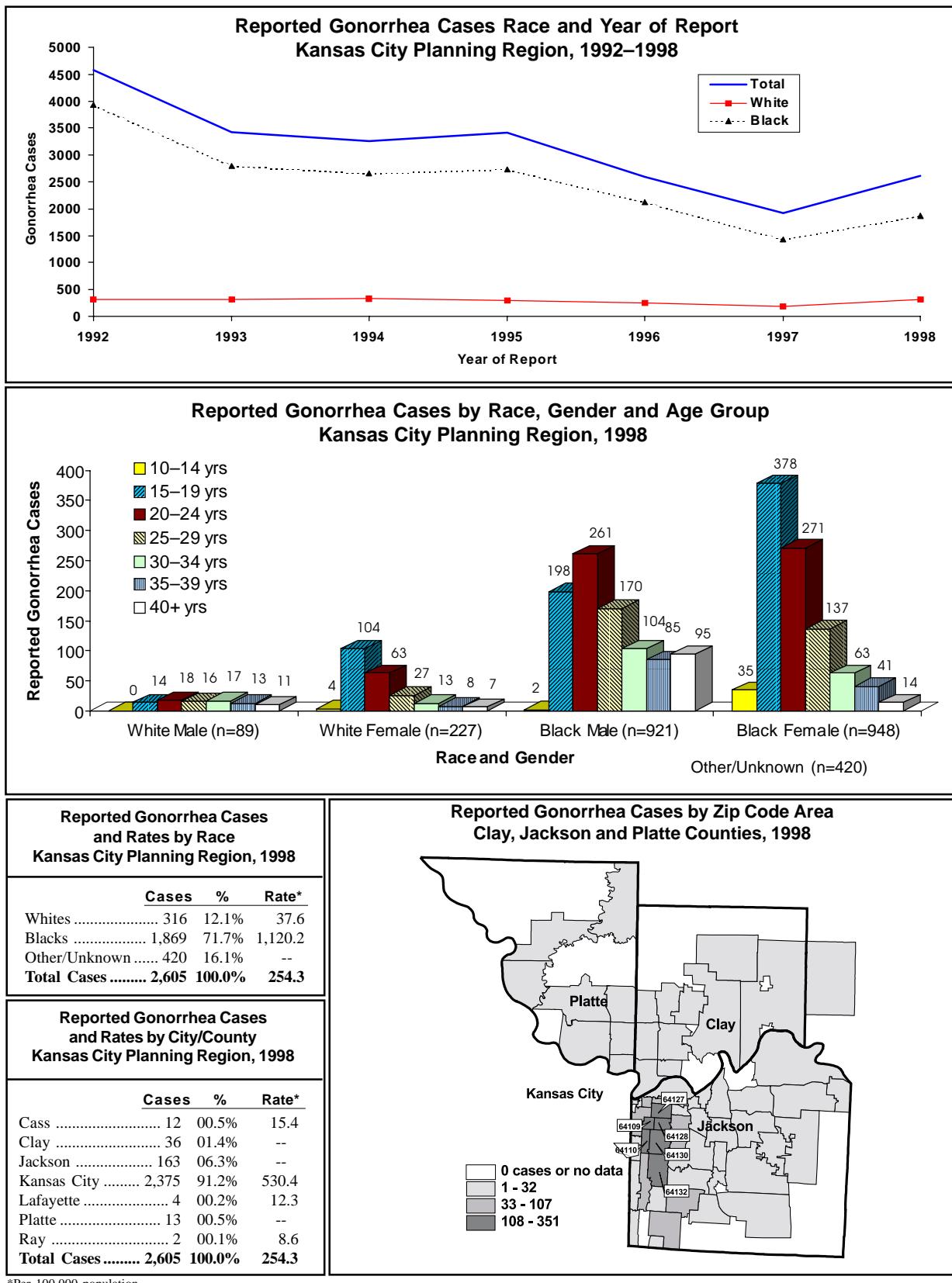
1998

CONORHEA KWIK FACTS •

1998

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Kansas City Planning Region STD epi profile summary



*Per 100,000 population

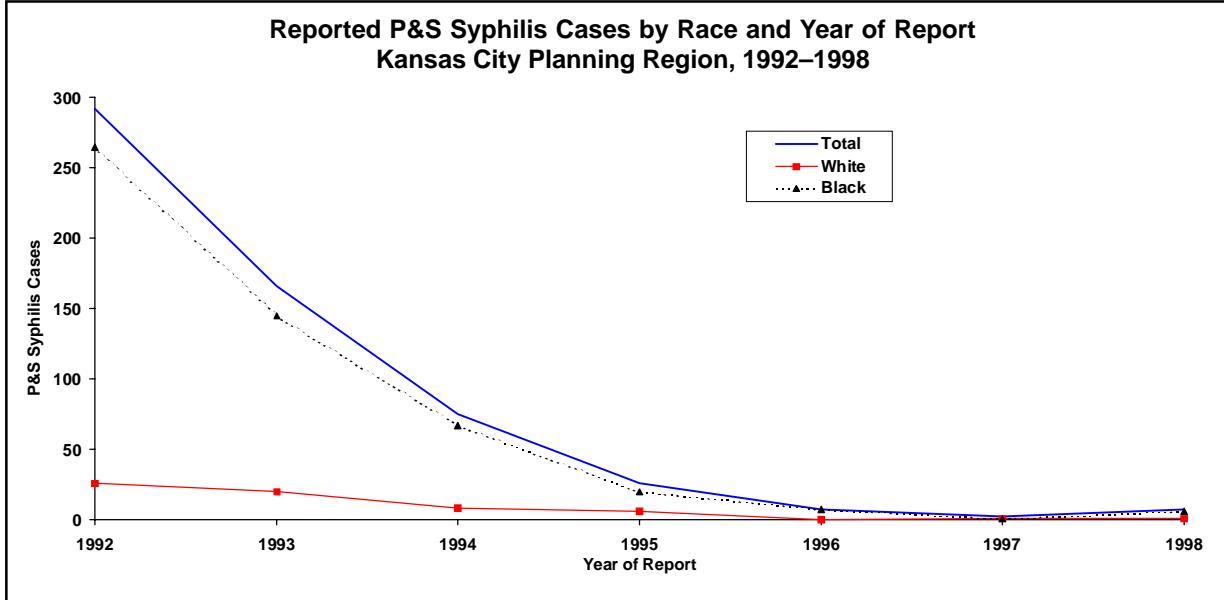
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• SYPHILIS KWIK FACTS •

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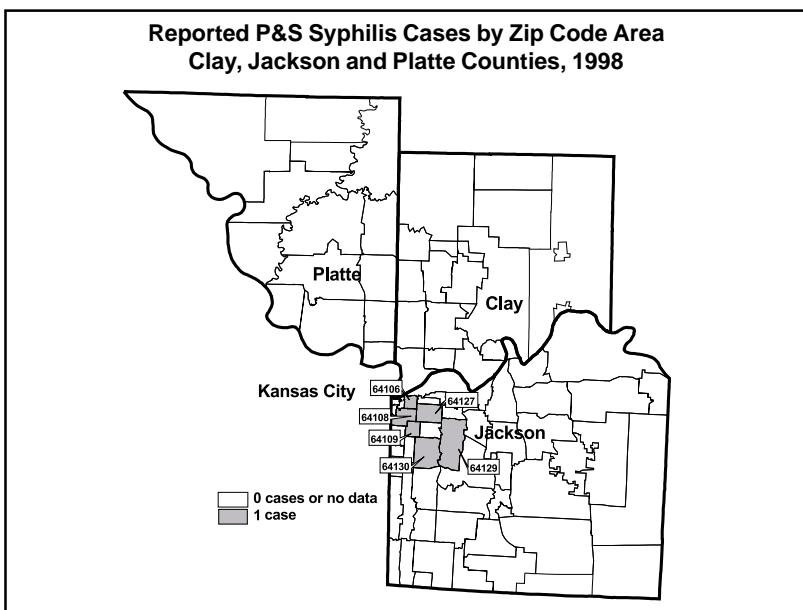
Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race
Kansas City Planning Region, 1997

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	1	14.3%	0.1
Blacks	6	85.7%	3.6
Other/Unknown	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	7	100.0%	0.7

Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by City/County
Kansas City Planning Region, 1997

	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	6	85.7%	1.3
Lafayette	1	14.3%	3.1
Total Cases	7	100.0%	0.7

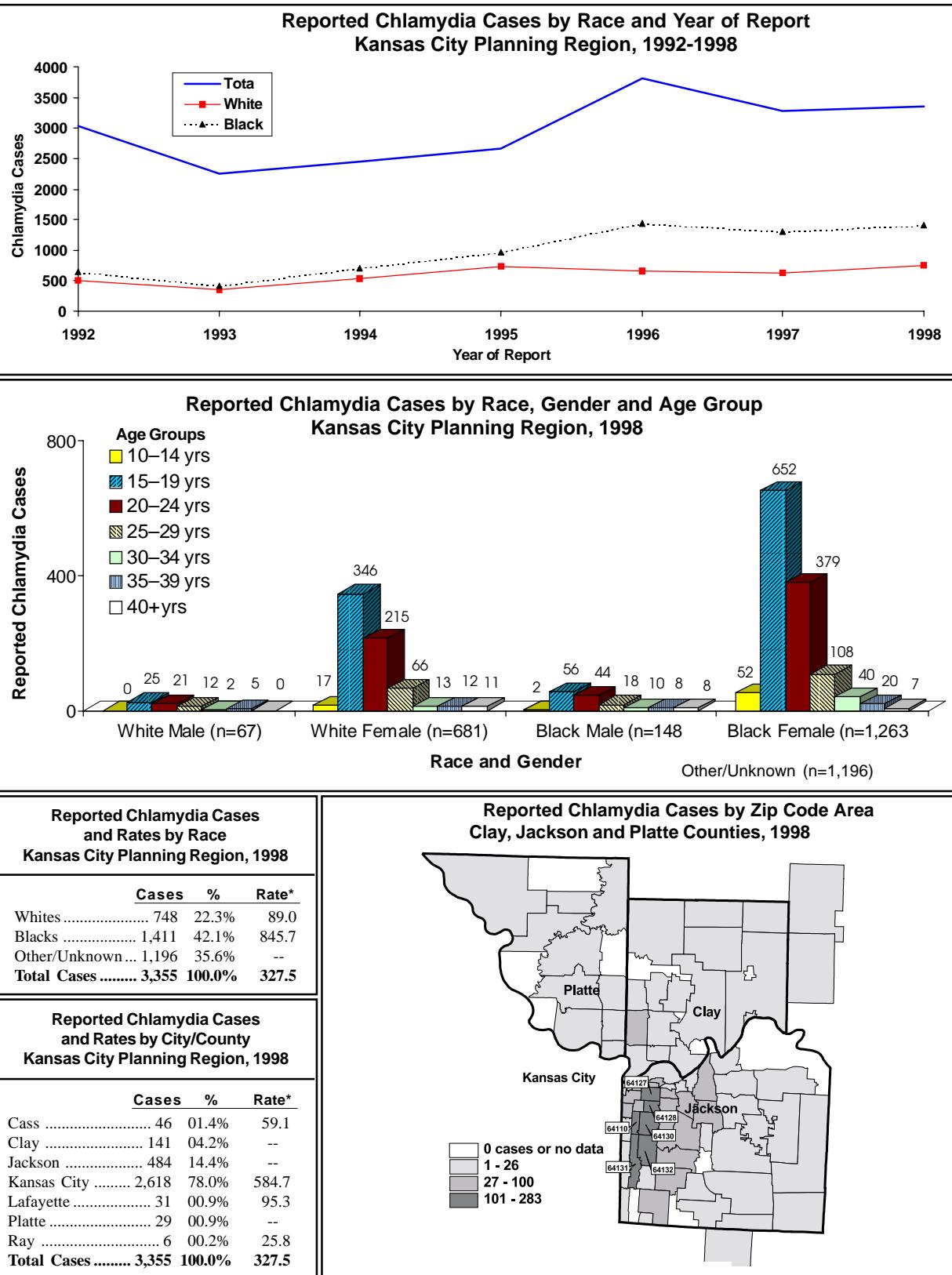
*Per 100,000 population



Congenital Syphilis: 0 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the Kansas City Planning Region in 1998

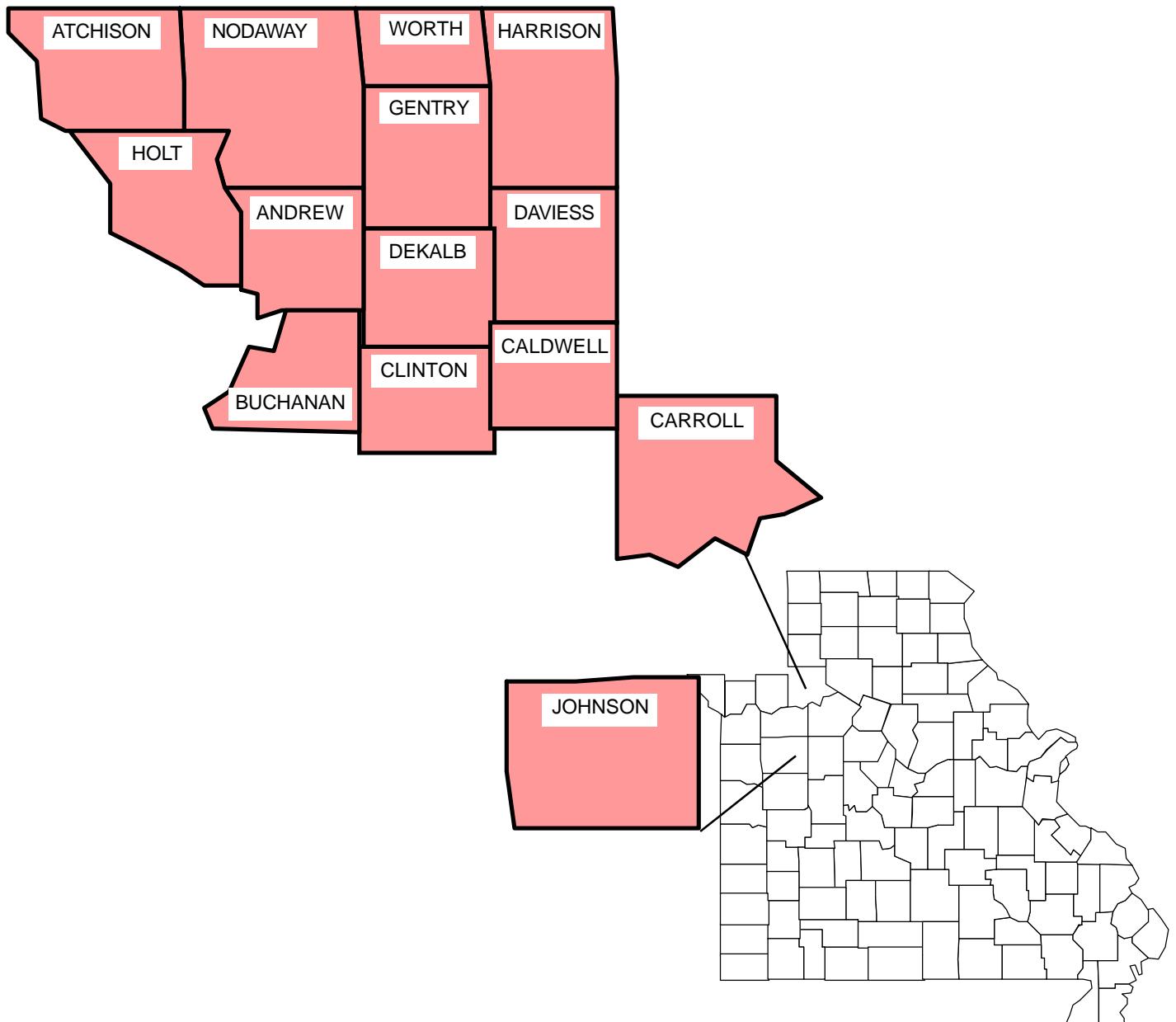
1998

Kansas City Planning Region STD epi profile summary



1998

Northwest Planning Region





Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

HIV/AIDS KWIK FACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 137 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Northwest Planning Region, 70 (51.1%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 61 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1998, 2 AIDS cases and 6 HIV cases were reported. In 1998, the AIDS rate was 0.8 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's AIDS rate of 8.6 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 89.8% of all reported AIDS cases and 83.6% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans, although contributing relatively small numbers of cases, appear to be disproportionately represented. African Americans have made up 12.4% of reported AIDS cases and 6.6% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 3.3% of the population.) See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 46.0%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of HIV cases, 42.6%, were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 137 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported:
89 (65.0%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 13 (9.5%) were in MSM/IDUs; 9 (6.6%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 10 (7.3%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 60 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported:
33 (55.0%) were in MSM; 6 (10.0%) were in MSM/IDUs; 5 (8.3%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 10 (16.7%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- No perinatal HIV or AIDS cases have been reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 137 total AIDS cases reported, 90 (65.7%) were from Buchanan County, 16 (11.7%) from Johnson County, and 9 (6.6%) from Clinton County. Nine other counties reported 1-6 cases.

trends

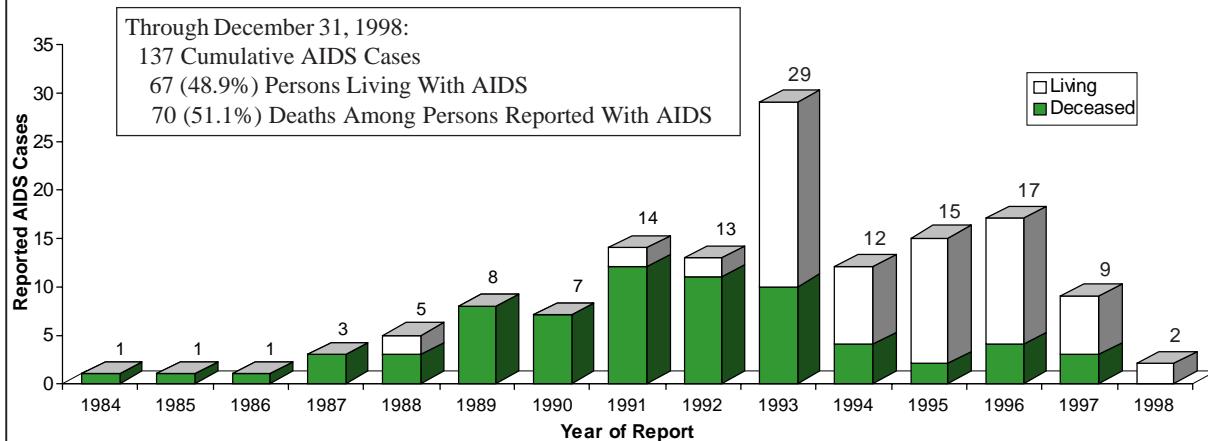
- From 1991 through 1996, the number of reported AIDS cases generally ranged from 12 to 17 cases per year. The 2 cases reported in 1998 reflect a 77.7% decline from the 9 cases reported in 1997. See Figure 1.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases has generally plateaued in recent years. See Figure 2.

1998



Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Northwest Planning Region, 1984–1998



**Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases
Northwest Planning Region, 1982–1998**

	HIV Cases*		AIDS Cases**		HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1998	Cumulative*	Reported 1998	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Cumulative
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender						
Male	5	(83.3%)	51	(83.6%)	1	(50.0%)
Female	1	(16.7%)	10	(16.4%)	1	(50.0%)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	6	(100.0%)	54	(88.5%)	2	(100.0%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	4	(6.6%)	0	(0.0%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.6%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.6%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.6%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis[†]						
<13	—	—	1	(1.6%)	—	0 (0.0%)
13-19	—	—	4	(6.6%)	—	1 (0.7%)
20-29	—	—	26	(42.6%)	—	29 (21.2%)
30-39	—	—	19	(31.1%)	—	63 (46.0%)
40-49	—	—	7	(11.5%)	—	33 (24.1%)
>49	—	—	4	(6.6%)	—	11 (8.0%)
Exposure Category[‡]						
MSM	—	—	33	(54.1%)	—	89 (65.0%)
MSM/IDU	—	—	6	(9.8%)	—	13 (9.5%)
IDU	—	—	5	(8.2%)	—	9 (6.6%)
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	10	(16.4%)	—	10 (7.3%)
Adult Hemophiliac	—	—	1	(1.6%)	—	6 (4.4%)
Adult Transfusion	—	—	1	(1.6%)	—	3 (2.2%)
Other/Unknown Adult	—	—	4	(6.6%)	—	7 (5.1%)
Perinatal Transmission	—	—	0	(0.0%)	—	0 (0.0%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	—	—	1	(1.6%)	—	0 (0.0%)
Missouri Total	6 (100.0%)		61 (100.0%)		2 (100.0%)	
					137 (100.0%)	
						198 (100.0%)

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

[†]For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

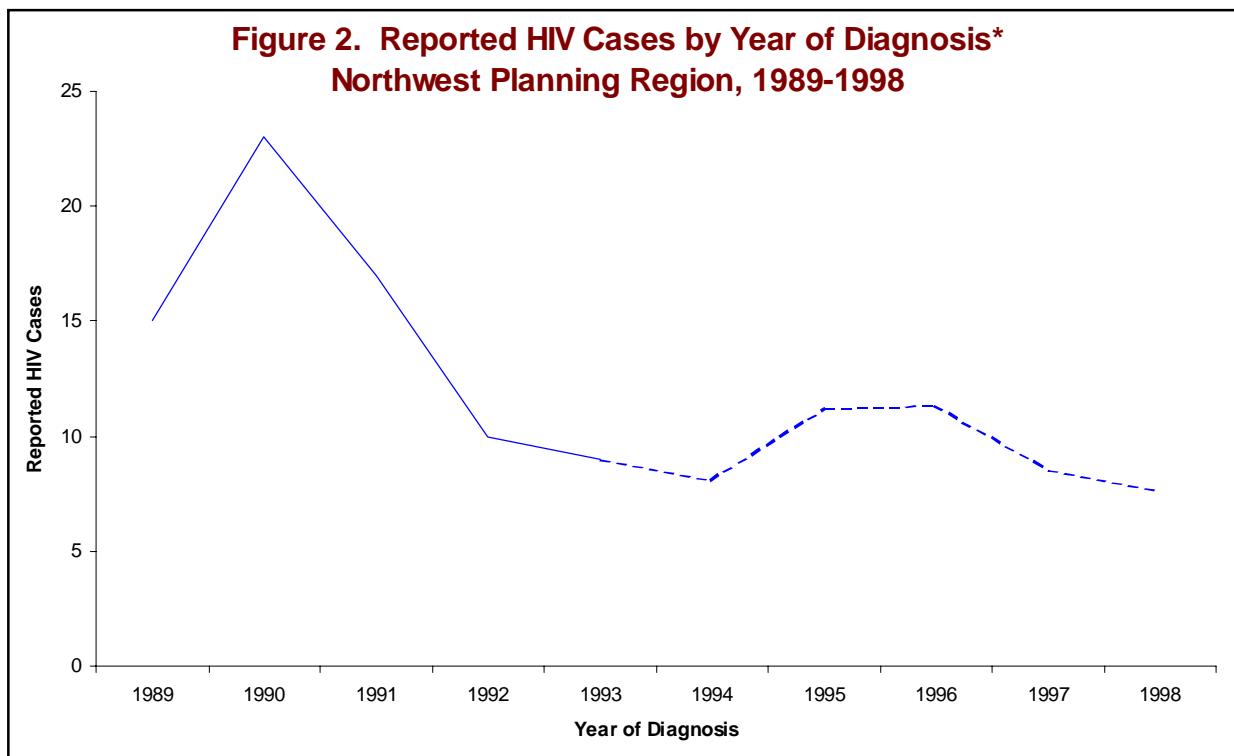
[‡]MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users



Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

1998

Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1998

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, 89 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (comprising 65.0% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 33 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (comprising 55.0% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 2 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 1 (50.0%) was a MSM. Of the 6 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 4 (66.7%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 89.9% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up most of the remainder. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 93.9%.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 47.2%, were reported from men in the 30-39 year age group; 27.0% of cases were from men in the 40-49 year age group, and 18.0% were from men in the 20-29 year age group.

where

- Of the 89 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 61 (68.5%) were from Buchanan County and 11 (12.4%) from Johnson County. Seven (7.9%) of cases were from Clinton County. Seven of the 12 remaining counties reported at least one case.

trends

- From 1991 through 1996, the number of reported AIDS cases in MSM generally ranged from 8-11 cases per year. One case was reported in 1998, reflecting an 87.5% decrease from the 8 cases reported in 1996.
- Of all persons more recently infected with HIV, it appears that a smaller proportion may have acquired their infection through male homosexual contact (although the small numbers of reported cases require that any such interpretation of trends be viewed with caution). However, MSM still account for the majority of reported HIV and AIDS cases.



Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 13 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Northwest Planning Region (9.5% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 6 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (9.8% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 8 adult/adolescent AIDS and HIV cases reported, none were MSM/IDUs.

who

- Most of the HIV/AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU have been white.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 46.2%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 23.1% were from men 20-29; 23.1% from men 40-49; and 7.7% from men 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 13 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 8 (61.5%) were from Buchanan County. Five other counties each reported 1 case.

trends

- In the years prior to 1996, the number of reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU ranged from 0-2 cases per year; in 1996, 5 cases were reported. No cases were reported in MSM/IDU in 1997 or 1998.

1998

Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 9 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Northwest Planning Region (these cases comprise 6.6% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 5 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (8.3% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 8 adult/adolescent AIDS and HIV cases reported in 1998, 1 (12.5%) was an IDU.

who

- Most of the HIV/AIDS cases reported in IDUs have been white.
- Seven (77.8%) of the 9 reported AIDS cases, and 4 (80.0%) of the 5 reported HIV cases, were male.
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 55.6%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 22.2% of cases were from persons 20-29; and 22.2% from persons 40-49.

where

- Of the 9 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 7 (77.8%) were from Buchanan County.

trends

- In recent years, the number of reported AIDS cases in IDUs has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

1998



Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 10 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Northwest Planning Region (these cases make up 7.3% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 10 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (16.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 8 adult/adolescent AIDS and HIV cases reported in 1998, 2 (25.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- Five (50.0%) of the 10 reported AIDS cases, and 3 (30.0%) of the 10 reported HIV cases, have been in African Americans.
- The majority of total reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been female. Of the 20 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 17 (85.0%) have been females.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 50.0%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 30.0% were from persons 40-49; and 20.0% were 20-29 years of age.

where

- Of the 10 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 5 (50.0%) were from Buchanan County. Four other counties each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- In recent years, the number of reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

1998

Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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1998

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Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

YOUTH AT RISK •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982, through 1998, a total of 30 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 14 (46.7%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 30 HIV cases have been reported in young persons 13-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 21.9% of all reported AIDS cases and 50.0% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 83.3% of reported AIDS cases and 76.6% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans make up 16.7% of reported AIDS cases (a total of 5 cases), and 6.7% of reported HIV cases (a total of 2 cases) in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 66.7% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 30.0% in 20-24 year olds, and 3.3% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 56.7% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 30.0% in 20-24 year olds, and 13.3% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 30 total AIDS cases reported:
17 (56.7%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 3 (10.0%) were in MSM/IDUs; 2 (6.7%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 1 (6.7%) was in a heterosexual contact.
- Of the 30 total HIV cases reported:
15 (50.0%) were in MSM; 2 (6.7%) were in MSM/IDUs; 3 (10.0%) were in IDUs; 7 (23.3%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 30 total AIDS cases reported in 13-29 year olds, 15 (50.0%) were from Buchanan County. Eight other counties have each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- Since 1989, the number of AIDS cases reported in 13-29 year olds has generally ranged from 1-5 cases per year. One case was reported in 1998.

1998

Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• WOMEN AT RISK •

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 9 AIDS cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age; 3 (33.3%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 9 HIV cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age.
- During 1998, 1 AIDS case was reported; 1 HIV case was reported.
- Women 13-39 years of age comprise 15.0% of all reported AIDS cases and 6.6% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Among the 18 total HIV and AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age, African American women are disproportionately represented, making up 3 (33.3%) of the 9 reported AIDS cases and 2 (22.2%) of the 9 reported HIV cases. (African Americans comprise 3.3% of the total population.)
- Of the 9 total reported AIDS cases:
5 (55.6%) were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; and 3 (33.3%) were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 9 total reported HIV cases:
1 (11.1%) was diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 6 (66.7%) were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; and 2 (22.2%) were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Five (55.6%) of the 9 reported AIDS cases and 8 (88.9%) of the 9 reported HIV cases were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Four (44.4%) of the 9 total AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age were from Buchanan County. Five additional counties have each reported 1 case.

trends

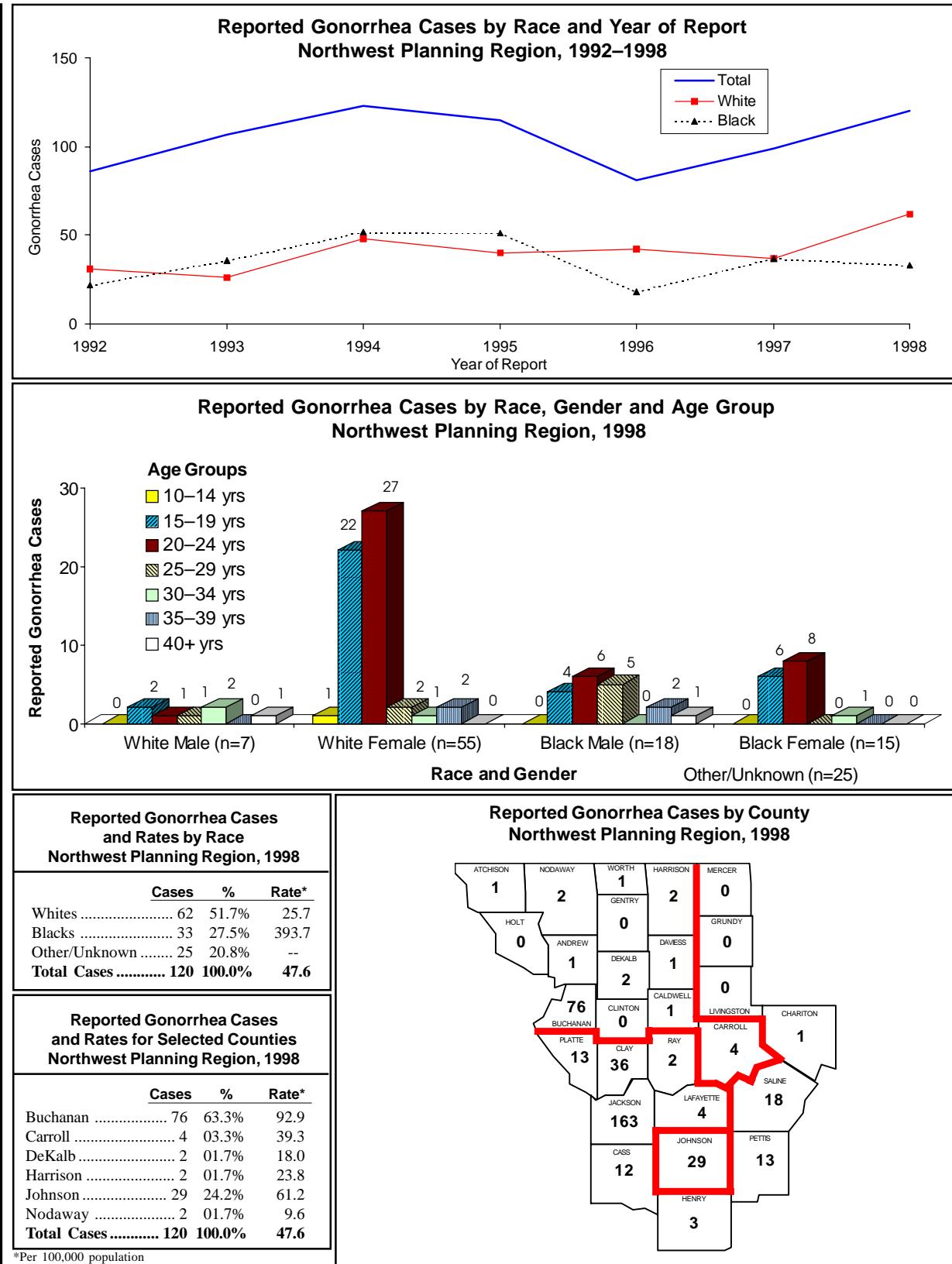
- Since the first AIDS case was reported in 1991, the number of reported cases in women 13-39 years of age has ranged from 0-3 cases per year. One case was reported in 1998.

1998

• GONORRHEA KWIK FACTS

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Northwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary



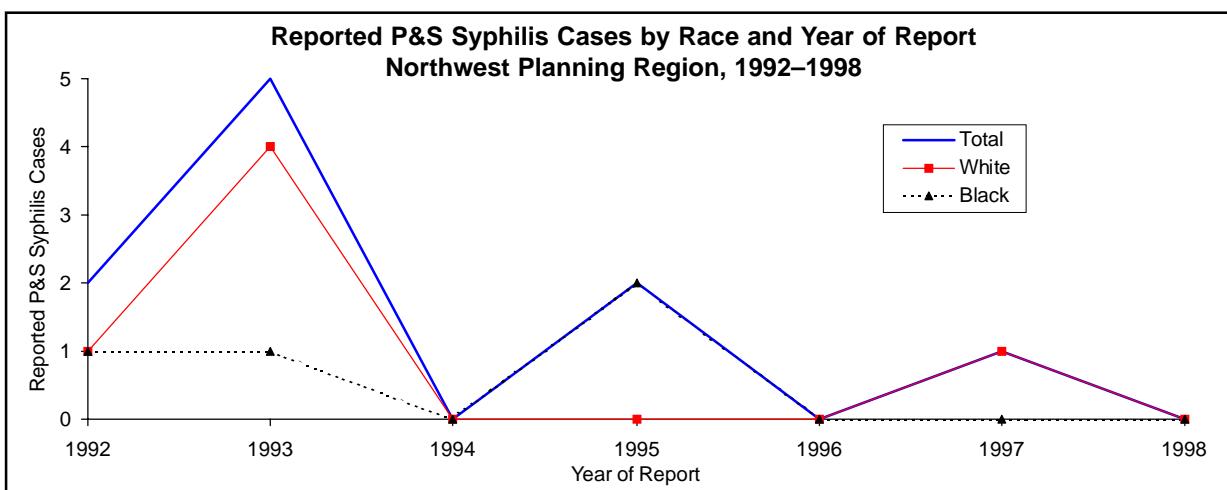
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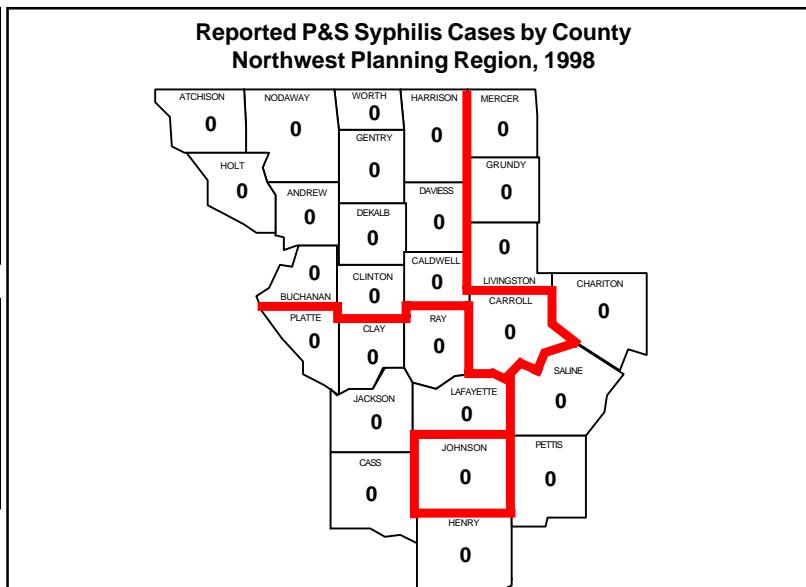
**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases
and Rates by Race
Northwest Planning Region, 1998**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	0	00.0%	--
Blacks	0	00.0%	--
Other/Unknown	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	0	100.0%	--

**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases
and Rates for Selected Counties
Northwest Planning Region, 1998**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Total Cases	0	100.0%	--

*Per 100,000 population



Congenital Syphilis: 0 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the Northwest Planning Region in 1998

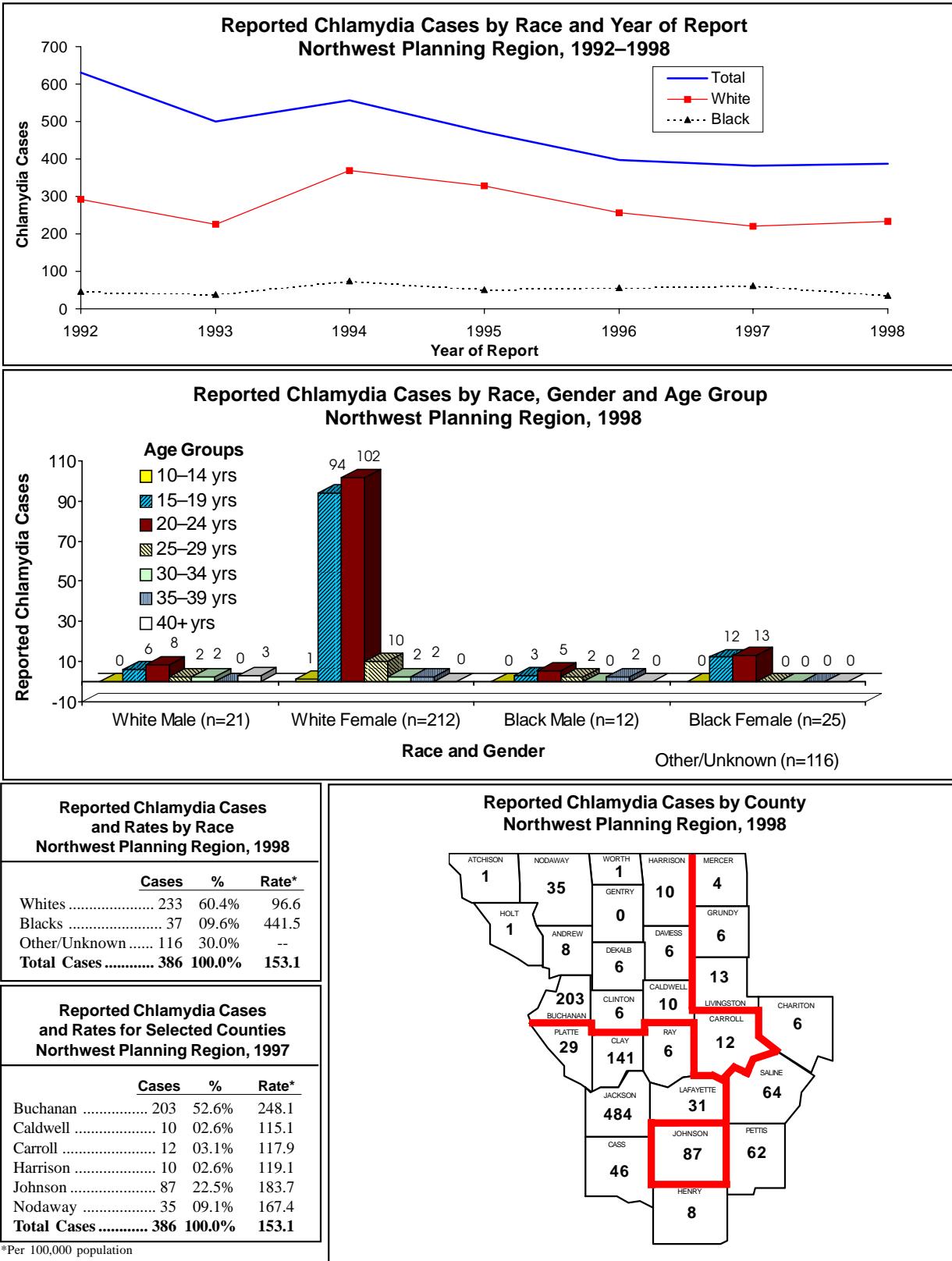
1998

• CHLAMYDIA KWIK FACTS •



Northwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary

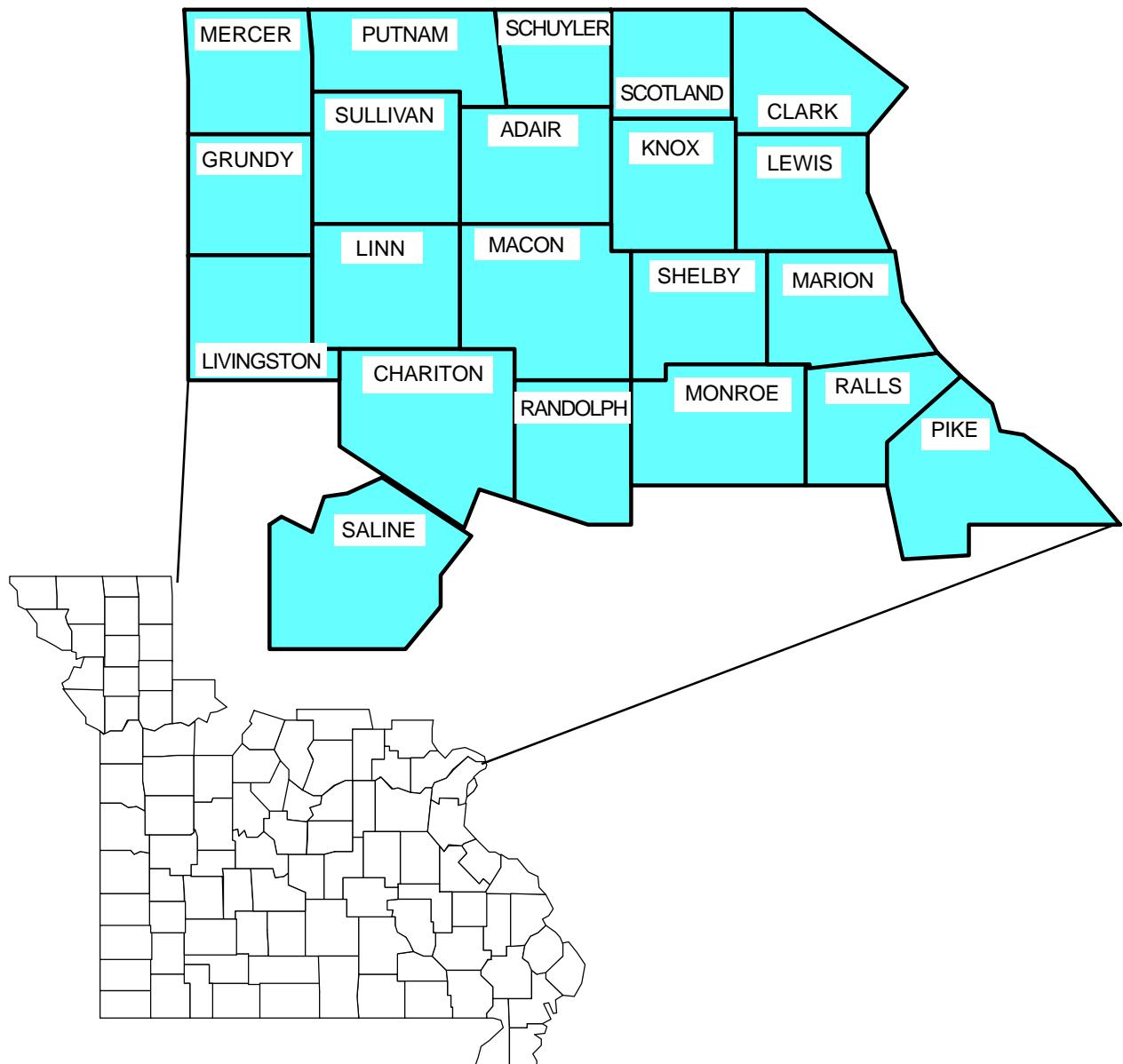
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*Per 100,000 population

1998

Northeast Planning Region





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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 68 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Northeast Planning Region; 37 (54.4%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 28 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1998, 5 AIDS cases and 2 HIV cases were reported. In 1998, the AIDS rate was 2.0 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's rate of 8.6 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 83.8% of all reported AIDS cases and 75.0% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans, although contributing relatively small numbers of cases, appear to be disproportionately represented. African Americans have made up 7.4% of reported AIDS cases and 25.0% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 3.6% of the population). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 39.7%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of HIV cases, 39.3%, were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 67 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported:
36 (53.7%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 2 (3.0%) were in MSM/IDUs; 2 (3.0%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 15 (22.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 26 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported:
9 (34.6%) were in MSM; 2 (7.7%) were in MSM/IDU; 8 (30.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 5 (19.2%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 1 perinatal AIDS case and 2 perinatal HIV cases have been reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 68 total AIDS cases reported, 9 (13.2%) were from Marion County, 8 (11.8%) from Randolph County, and 9 (13.2%) from Saline County. Fourteen other counties reported 1 to 7 cases.

trends

- From 1989 through 1998 (with the exception of 1997), the number of reported AIDS cases has ranged from 5 to 10 cases per year. In 1998, 5 AIDS cases were reported. See Figure 1.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases has remained low, and has not shown consistent increases or decreases in recent years. See Figure 2.

1998

Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Northeast Planning Region, 1987–1998

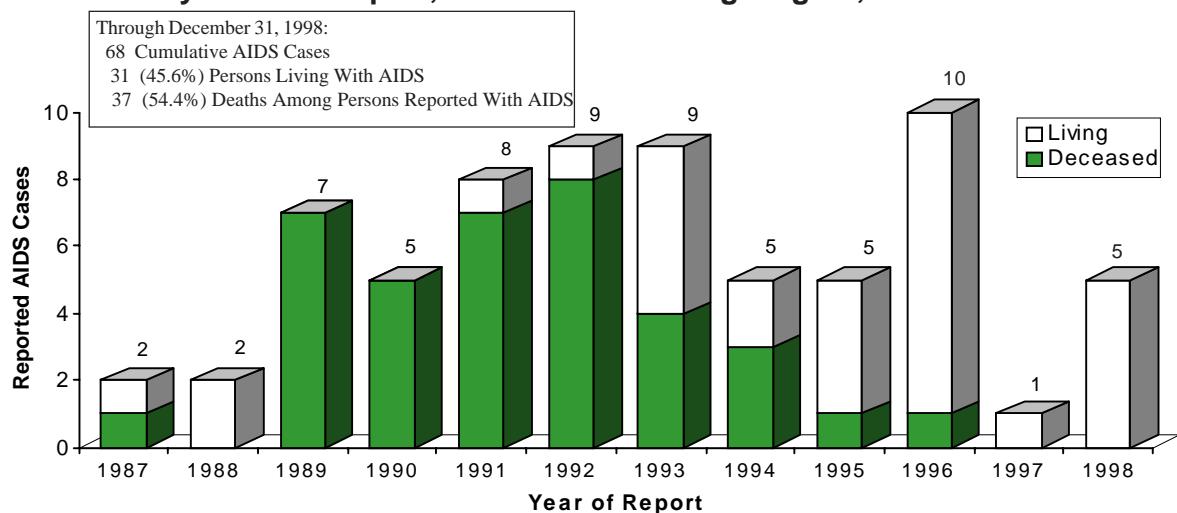


Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases, Northeast Planning Region, 1982–1998

	HIV Cases*		AIDS Cases**		HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %	Cumulative Case	Cumulative %
Gender						
Male	1	(50.0%)	21	(75.0%)	4	(80.0%)
Female	1	(50.0%)	7	(25.0%)	1	(20.0%)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	1	(50.0%)	21	(75.0%)	5	(100.0%)
Black	1	(50.0%)	7	(25.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]						
<13	—	—	2	(7.1%)	—	—
13-19	—	—	0	(0.0%)	—	—
20-29	—	—	11	(39.3%)	—	—
30-39	—	—	10	(35.7%)	—	—
40-49	—	—	4	(14.3%)	—	—
>49	—	—	1	(3.6%)	—	—
Exposure Category[†]						
MSM	—	—	9	(32.1%)	—	—
MSM/IDU	—	—	2	(7.1%)	—	—
IDU	—	—	8	(28.6%)	—	—
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	5	(17.9%)	—	—
Adult Hemophiliac	—	—	0	(0.0%)	—	—
Adult Transfusion	—	—	1	(3.6%)	—	—
Other/Unknown Adult	—	—	1	(3.6%)	—	—
Perinatal Transmission	—	—	2	(7.1%)	—	—
Other/Unknown Pediatric	—	—	0	(0.0%)	—	—
Missouri Total	2 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	68 (100.0%)	96 (100.0%)	

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

[†]For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

[‡]MSM-men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU-men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

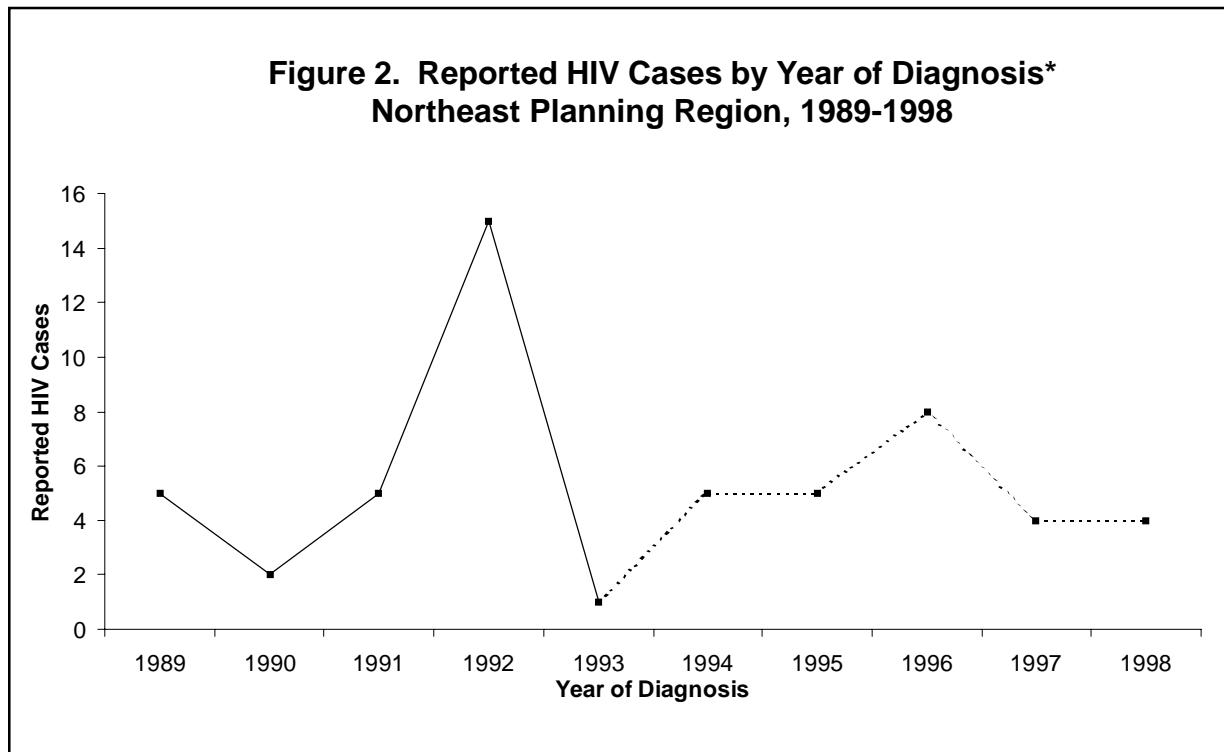
1998



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* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

1998

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• **MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1998**

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, 36 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (53.7% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 9 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (34.6% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 2 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 1 (50.0%) was a MSM.

who

- White men comprise 88.9% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up most of the remainder. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 88.9%.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 41.7% were reported in the 30-39 year age group; 30.6% of cases were in the 40-49 year age group, and 13.9% were in the 20-29 year age group.

where

- No county has reported more than 5 total AIDS cases in MSM. The four counties with the most reported cases are Adair, Marion, Randolph, and Saline; together they accounted for 19 of the 36 reported MSM AIDS cases. Ten of the 17 remaining counties reported at least one case.

trends

- From 1989 through 1998, the number of reported AIDS cases in MSM has ranged from 1-5 cases per year.
- Of all persons more recently infected with HIV, it appears that a smaller proportion may have acquired their infection through male homosexual contact (although the small numbers of reported cases require that any such interpretation of trends be viewed with caution). However, MSM still account for the majority of reported AIDS cases.



Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 2 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Northeast Planning Region (3.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, 2 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (7.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).

where

- Two counties have each reported 1 AIDS case in an MSM/IDU.

trends

- Because of the small numbers of AIDS and HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, statements about trends cannot be made.

1998

Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 2 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Northeast Planning Region (these cases comprise 3.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 8 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (30.8% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).

who

- Of the 10 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in IDUs, 2 (20.0%) were African American.
- Of the 10 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in IDUs, 8 (80.0%) were male.

where

- Two counties in the Northeast Planning Region each reported 1 AIDS case in an IDU.

trends

- Because of the very small numbers of AIDS and HIV cases reported in IDUs, statements about trends cannot be made.

1998



Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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1998

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 15 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Northeast Planning Region (these cases make up 22.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 5 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (19.2% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).

who

- Three (15.0%) of the 20 reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact were in African Americans.
- The majority of total reported AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been female. Of the 15 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 10 (66.7%) were female. In contrast, the majority of total reported HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been male. Of the 5 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 4 (80.0%) were male.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 33.3%, were reported from persons 20-29 years of age; 26.7% of cases were from persons 30-39; 20.0% from persons 40-49; and 20.0% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 15 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 3 (20.0%) were from Marion and Linn Counties. Seven other counties have each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- From 1992 through 1998, the number of reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

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Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

YOUTH AT RISK •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 13 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 6 (46.2%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 11 HIV cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; all are between 20-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 19.4% of all reported AIDS cases and 42.3% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 69.2% of reported AIDS cases and 72.7% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans make up 7.7% of reported AIDS cases (a total of 1 case), and 18.2% of reported HIV cases (a total of 2 cases), in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Of the 13 total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 53.8% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 38.5% in 20-24 year olds, and 7.7% in 13-19 year olds. Of the 11 total reported HIV cases, 72.7% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds and 27.3% in 20-24 year olds.
- Of the 13 total AIDS cases reported, 5 (38.5%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM), 5 (38.5%) were in heterosexual contacts, and the remainder were in other exposure categories.
- Of the 11 HIV cases reported, 4 (36.4%) were in MSM, 2 (18.2%) were in heterosexual contacts, and the remainder were in other exposure categories.

where

- Of the 13 total AIDS cases reported, 3 (23.1%) were from Marion County, 2 (15.4%) from Adair County, 2 (15.4%) from Linn County and 2 (15.4%) from Randolph County. Four other counties have each reported 1 case.

trends

- From 1991 through 1998, 0-2 AIDS cases have been reported each year in 13-29 year olds.

1998

Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• WOMEN AT RISK •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 7 AIDS cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age. Two (28.6%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 4 HIV cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age.
- Women 13-39 years of age comprise 10.4% of all reported AIDS cases and 15.4% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Among the 11 total HIV and AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age, 9 (81.8%) are white.
- Of the 7 reported AIDS cases:
4 (57.1%) were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 3 (42.9%) were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 4 reported HIV cases:
Three (75%) were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds.
- Heterosexual contact appears to be the predominant means through which the reported HIV and AIDS cases were infected with HIV.

where

- Seven counties each reported 1 case of AIDS.

trends

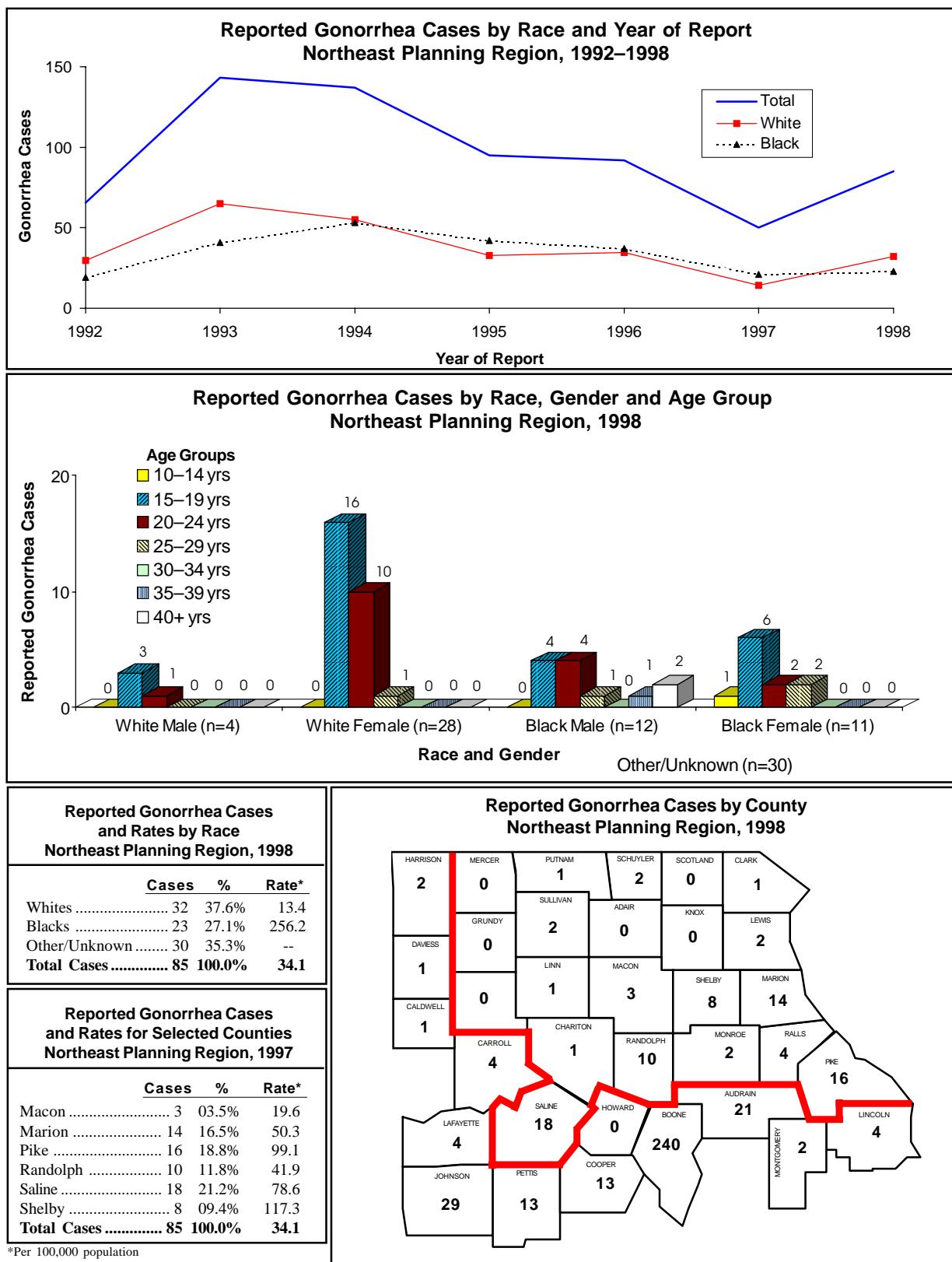
- From 1993 through 1998, 0-3 AIDS cases have been reported each year in women 13-39 years of age.

1998

• GONORRHEA KWIK FACTS

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Northeast Planning Region STD epi profile summary



1998

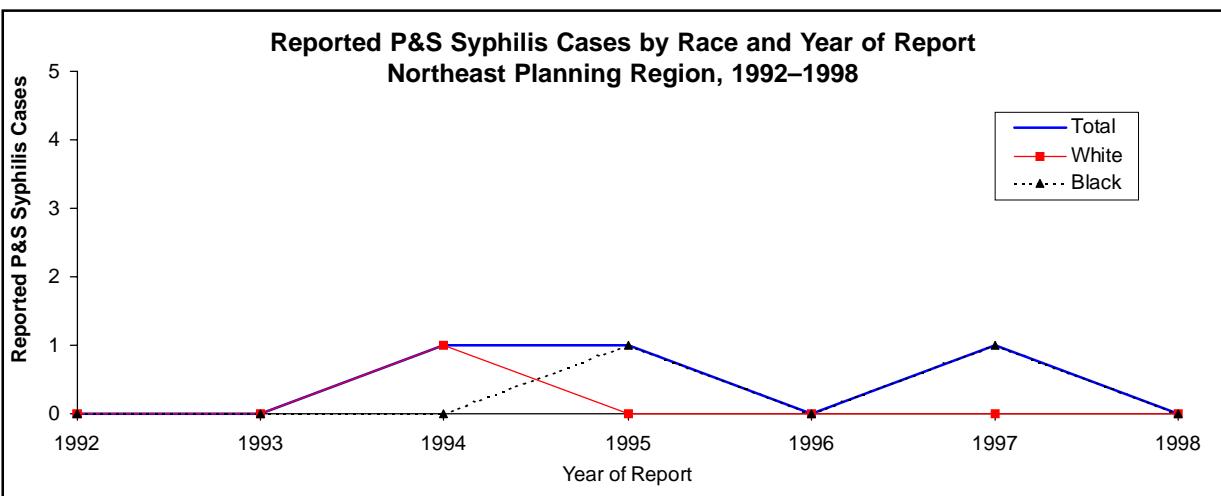
Northeast Planning Region STD epi profile summary



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• **SYPHILIS KWK FACTS •**

1998



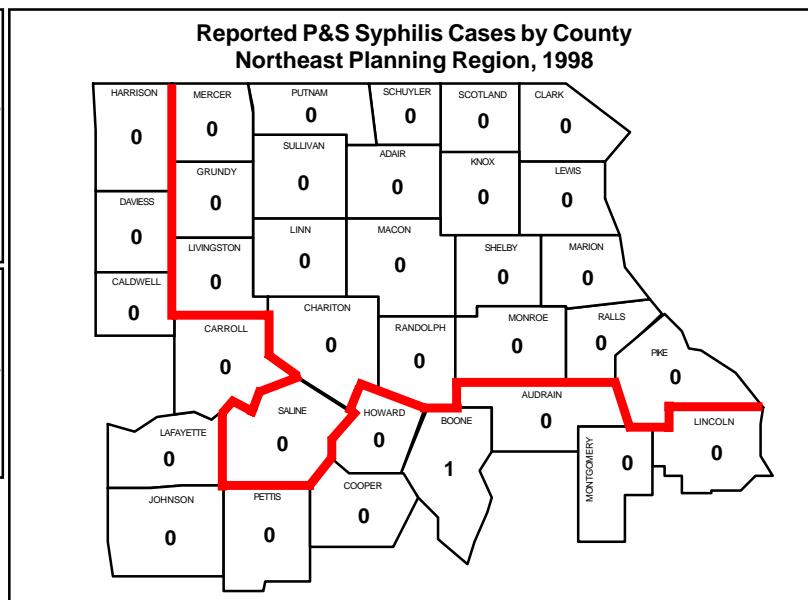
**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases
and Rates by Race
Northeast Planning Region, 1998**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	0	00.0%	--
Blacks	0	00.0%	--
Other/Unknown	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	0	100.0%	--

**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases
and Rates for Selected Counties
Northeast Planning Region, 1998**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Marion	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	0	100.0%	--

*Per 100,000 population



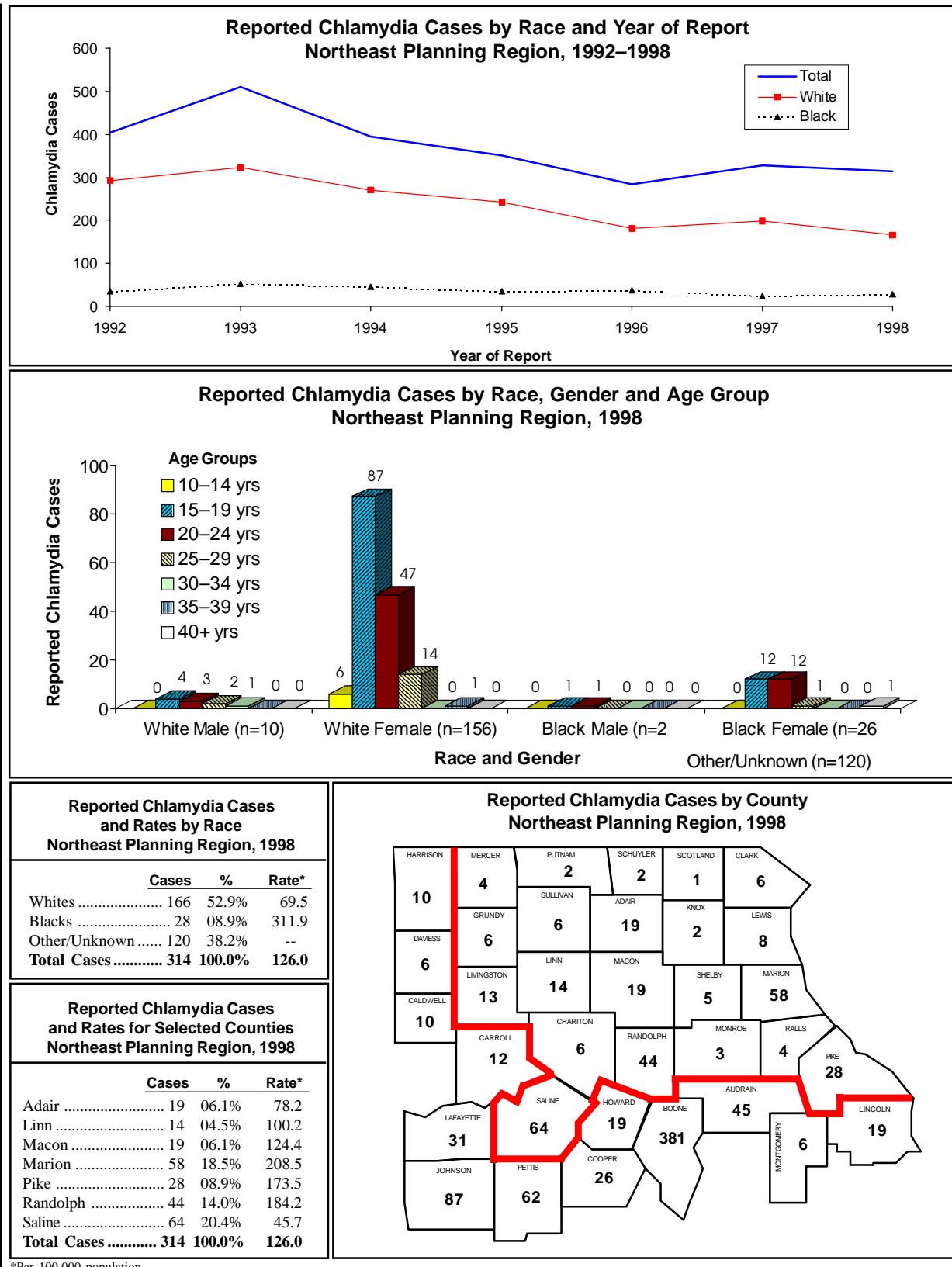
Congenital Syphilis: 0 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the Northeast Planning Region in 1998



Northeast Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• CHLAMYDIA KWIK FACTS •

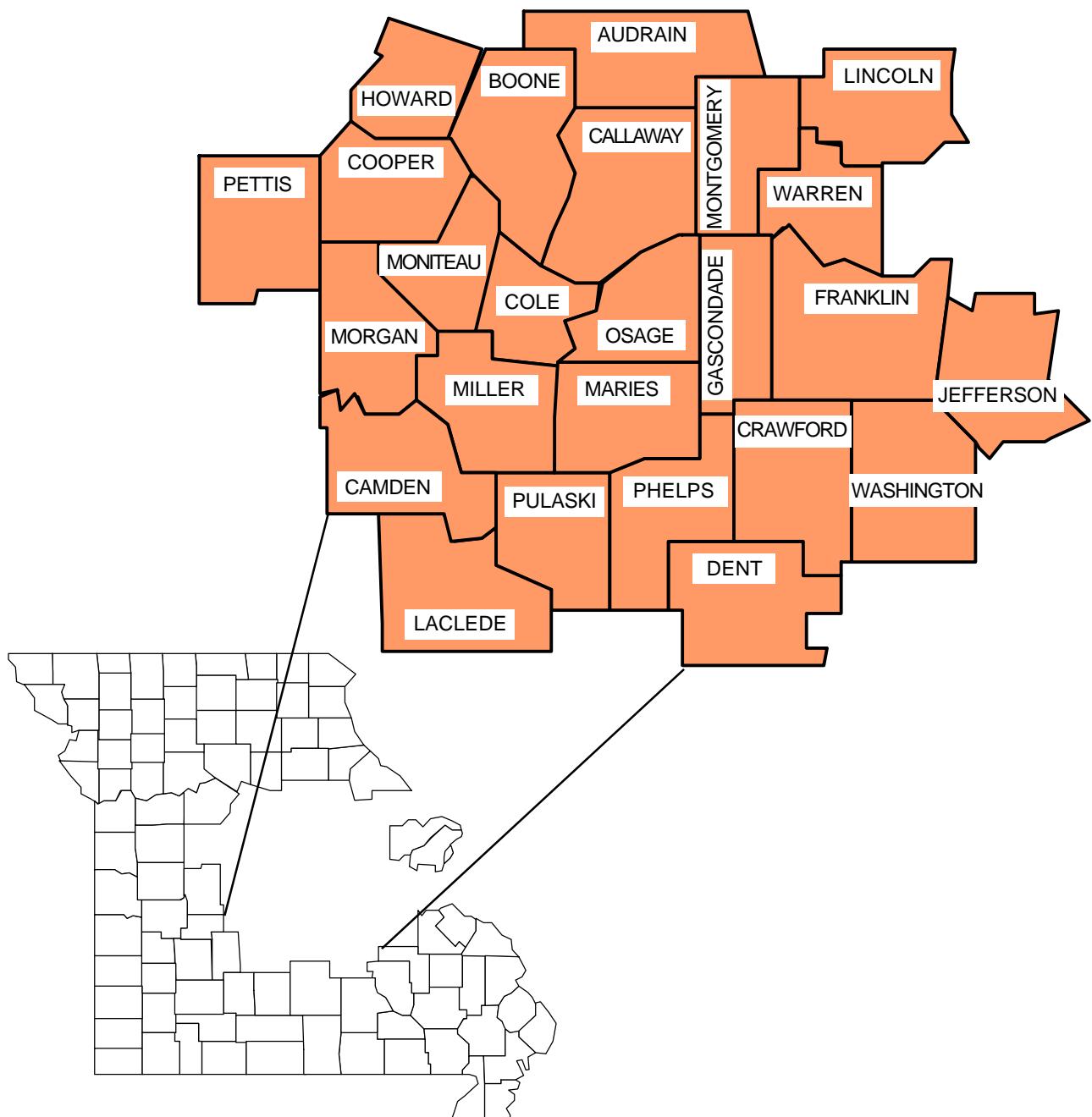
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*Per 100,000 population

1998

Central Planning Region





Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

HIV/AIDS KWIK FACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 491 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Central Planning Region, 288 (58.7%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 232 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1998, 39 AIDS cases and 28 HIV cases were reported. In 1998 the AIDS rate was 4.0 cases per 100,000 population in comparison to Missouri's rate of 8.6 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 88.2% of all reported AIDS cases and 79.3% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented, with a reported AIDS case rate 3.3 times higher than that of whites. In 1998, African Americans made up 25.6% of reported AIDS cases and 25.0% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 3.9% of the population). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 42.2%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. Expectedly, the largest percentage of HIV cases, 43.1%, were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 484 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported:
283 (58.5%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 38 (7.9%) were in MSM/IDUs; 36 (7.4%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 60 (12.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 227 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported:
130 (57.3%) were in MSM; 5 (2.2%) were in MSM/IDUs; 23 (10.1%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 49 (21.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 2 perinatal AIDS cases and 4 perinatal HIV cases have been reported; in 1998, 1 HIV case was reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 491 total AIDS cases reported, 144 (29.3%) were from Boone County, 90 (18.3%) from Jefferson County, 41 (8.4%) from Franklin County and 30 (6.1%) from Cole County. Twenty other counties reported 1-21 cases.

trends

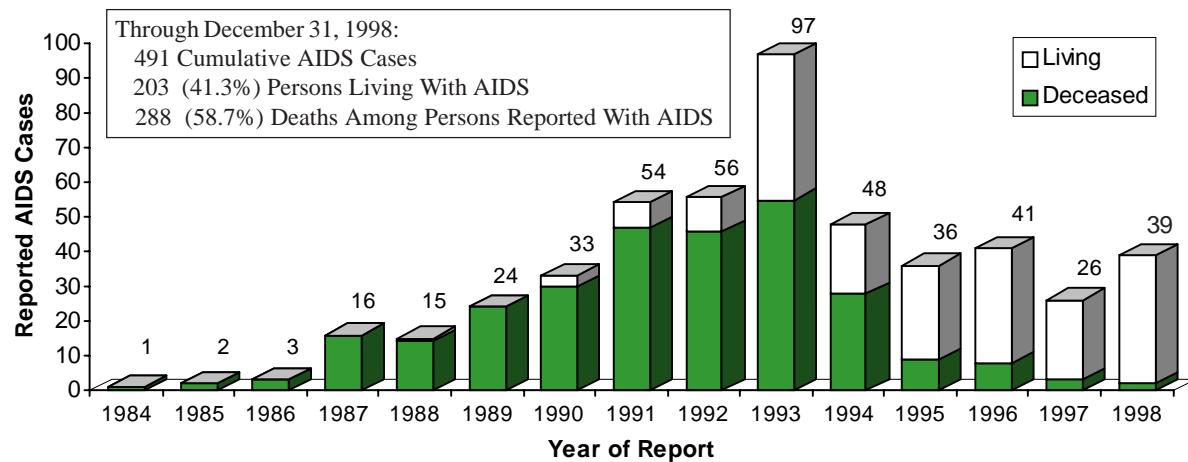
- Figure 1 shows numbers of AIDS cases by year of report. The 39 reported cases in 1998 represented a 50.0% increase from the 26 cases reported in 1997.
- African Americans appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases has generally been decreasing in recent years. See Figure 2.

1998



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

**Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased)
by Year of Report, Central Planning Region, 1982–1998**



**Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases
Central Planning Region, 1982–1998**

	HIV Cases*		AIDS Cases**		HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1998	Cumulative*	Reported 1998	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Cumulative
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender						
Male	25	(89.3%)	184	(79.3%)	35	(89.7%)
Female	3	(10.7%)	48	(20.7%)	4	(10.3%)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	19	(67.9%)	171	(73.7%)	29	(74.4%)
Black	7	(25.0%)	55	(23.7%)	10	(25.6%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown	2	(7.1%)	3	(1.3%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis[†]						
<13	1	(3.6%)	5	(2.2%)	0	(0.0%)
13-19	0	(0.0%)	9	(3.9%)	0	(0.0%)
20-29	8	(28.6%)	100	(43.1%)	5	(12.8%)
30-39	12	(42.9%)	84	(36.2%)	17	(43.6%)
40-49	6	(21.4%)	27	(11.6%)	12	(30.8%)
>49	1	(3.6%)	7	(3.0%)	5	(12.8%)
Exposure Category[‡]						
MSM	16	(57.1%)	130	(56.0%)	25	(64.1%)
MSM/IDU	0	(0.0%)	5	(2.2%)	0	(0.0%)
IDU	1	(3.6%)	23	(9.9%)	3	(7.7%)
Heterosexual Contact	4	(14.3%)	49	(21.1%)	4	(10.3%)
Adult Hemophiliac	2	(7.1%)	6	(2.6%)	0	(0.0%)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	4	(14.3%)	14	(6.0%)	7	(17.9%)
Perinatal Transmission	1	(3.6%)	5	(2.2%)	0	(0.0%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Missouri Total	28	(100.0%)	232	(100.0%)	39	(100.0%)
Missouri Total	28	(100.0%)	232	(100.0%)	39	(100.0%)

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

[†]For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

[‡]For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

[§]MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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**Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Central Planning Region
Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**	Case	%	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Case	%	Cumulative
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	19	(70.4%)	.....	137 (60.4%)	.....	29 (74.4%)	.....	292 (60.3%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	0	(0.0%)	.....	6 (2.6%)	.....	0 (0.0%)	.....	39 (8.1%)
Injecting Drug Use	1	(3.7%)	.....	25 (11.0%)	.....	4 (10.3%)	.....	37 (7.6%)
Heterosexual Contact	5	(18.5%)	.....	53 (23.3%)	.....	6 (15.4%)	.....	63 (13.0%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	2	(7.4%)	.....	6 (2.6%)	.....	0 (0.0%)	.....	34 (7.0%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	.....	0 (0.0%)	.....	0 (0.0%)	.....	19 (3.9%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	.....	0 (0.0%)	.....	0 (0.0%)	.....	0 (0.0%)
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	27	(100.0%)	.....	227 (100.0%)	.....	39 (100.0%)	.....	484 (100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	1	(100.0%)	.....	5 (100.0%)	.....	0 (100.0%)	.....	7 (100.0%)
Total	28	(100.0%)	.....	232 (100.0%)	.....	39 (100.0%)	.....	491 (100.0%)

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Central Planning Region, 1989-1998

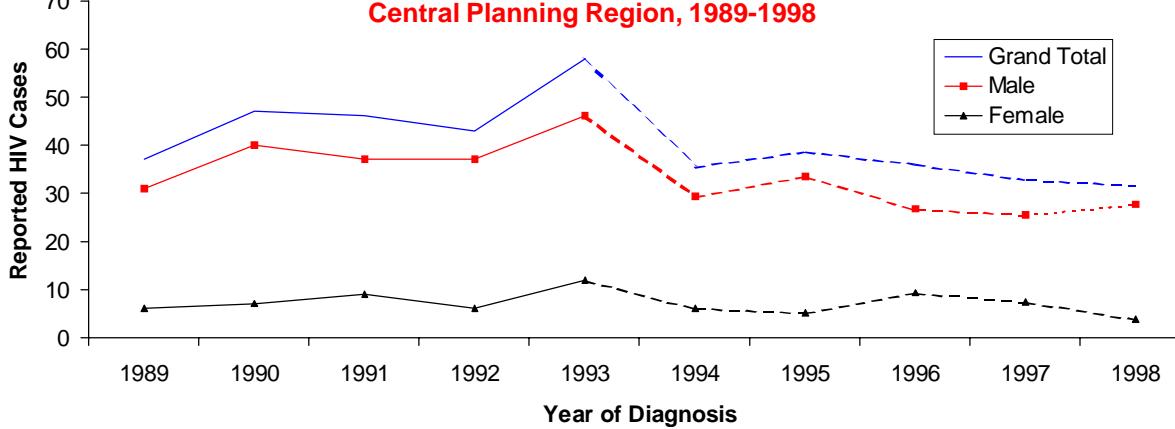
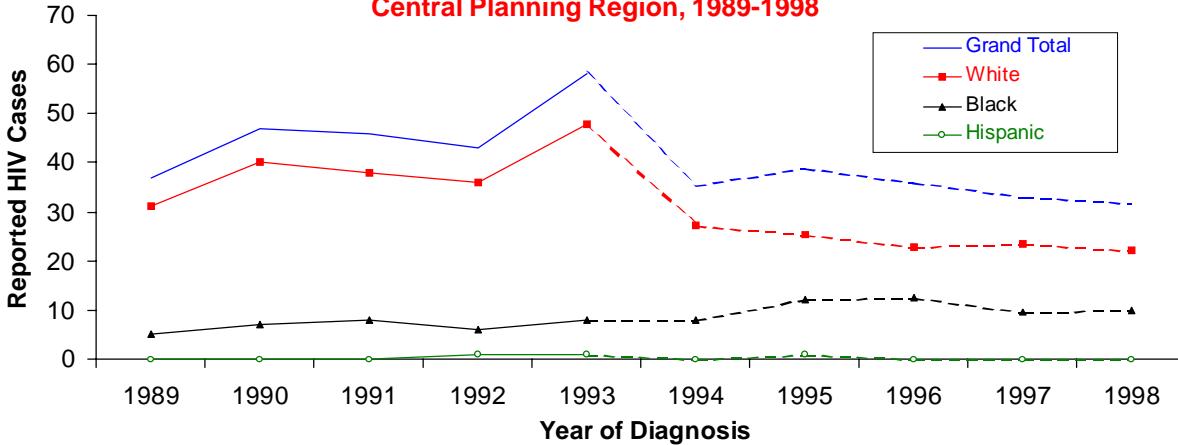


Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Central Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

1998

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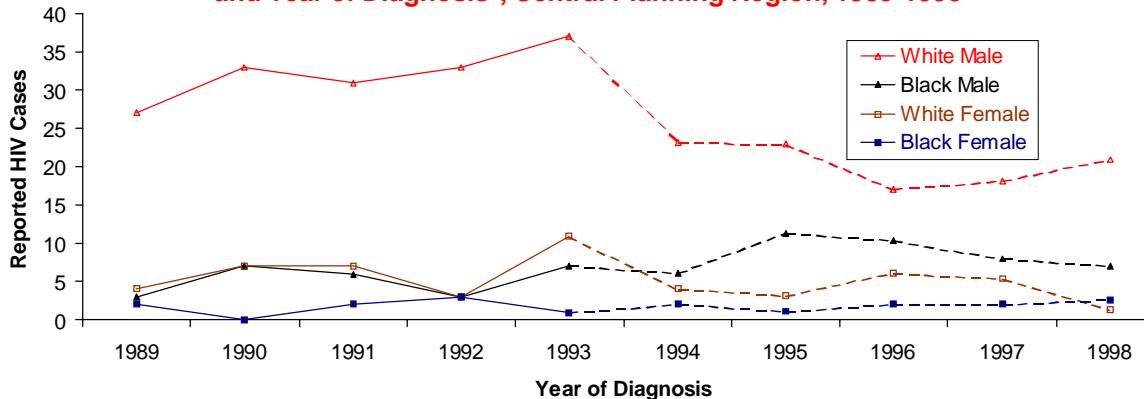


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1998

Figure 4. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Year of Diagnosis*, Central Planning Region, 1989-1998



**Figure 5. Reported HIV Cases by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis*
Central Planning Region, 1989-1998**

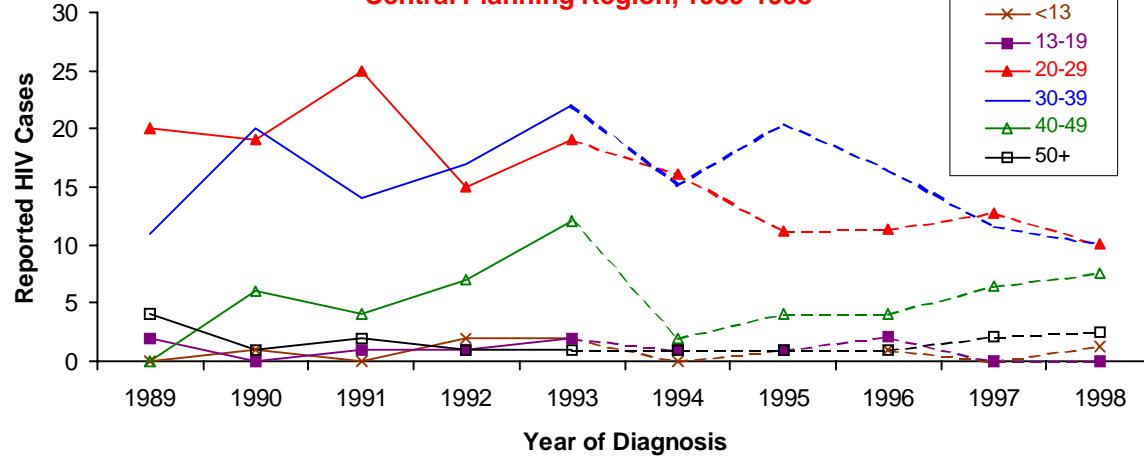
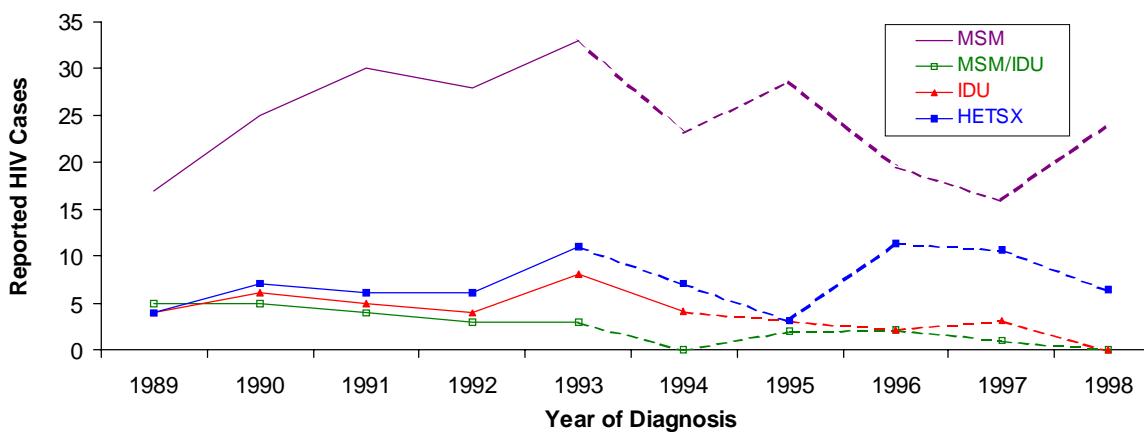


Figure 6. Reported HIV Cases by Selected Exposure Categories and Year of Diagnosis*, Central Planning Region, 1989-1998**



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, 283 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (58.5% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 130 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (57.3% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 39 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 25 (64.1%) were in MSM.
- In 1998, of the 27 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 16 (59.3%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 87.3% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up 12.0%. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 78.5%, whereas African American men make up 18.5%. See Table 3.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases were reported from men in the 30-39 year age group (46.6% of white cases and 38.2% of African American cases); 25.1% of AIDS cases in whites were 20-29 years of age. In African Americans, 29.4% of AIDS cases were 40-49 years of age.

where

- Of the 283 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 90 (31.8%) were from Boone County, 61 (21.6%) were from Jefferson County, 20 (7.1%) were from Franklin County, and 13 (4.6%) were from Cole County. Twenty other counties reported at least one case.

trends

- The annual number of reported AIDS cases in MSM has decreased each year since 1994. From 1994 to 1997, AIDS cases have declined by 40.6% (32 to 19 cases). However, from 1997 to 1998, cases increased by 31.6% (19 to 25 cases).
- Among African American MSMs, the number of reported AIDS cases ranged from 2-4 cases per year from 1992 through 1997. In 1998, 7 cases were reported in African American men (28% of all cases among MSMs).
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 7.

1998

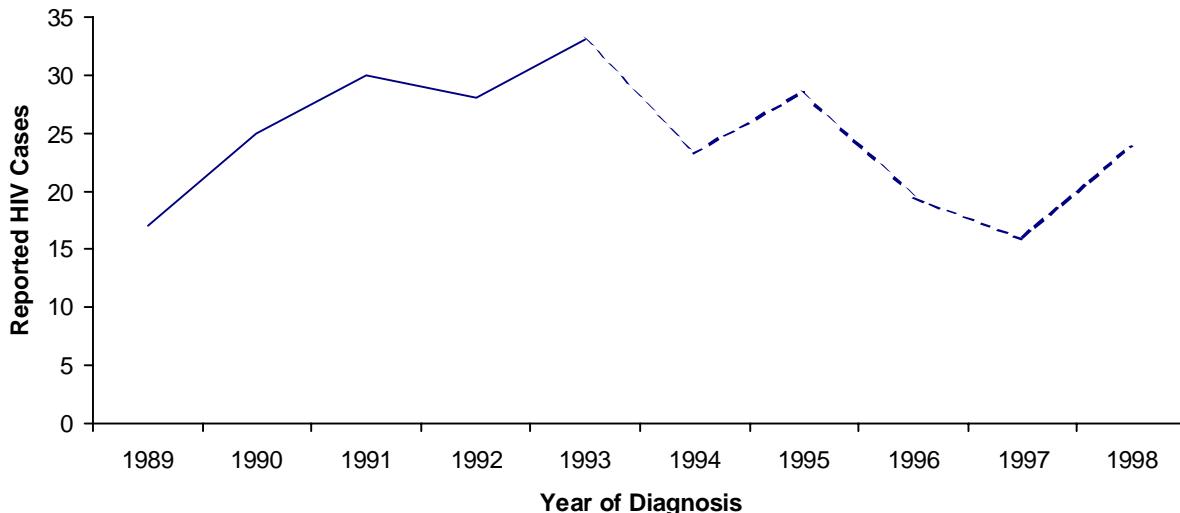
Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1998

Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Year of Diagnosis*, Central Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity
Central Planning Region, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	12	(75.0%)	102	(78.5%)	18	(72.0%)	247	(87.3%)
Black	3	(18.8%)	24	(18.5%)	7	(28.0%)	34	(12.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	1	(6.3%)	4	(3.1%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.7%)
Total	16	(100.0%)	130	(100.0%)	25	(100.0%)	283	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 38 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Central Planning Region (7.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 5 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (2.2% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 39 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, none were MSM/IDUs.
- In 1998, of the 27 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, none were MSM/IDUs.

who

- Of the 43 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 7 (16.3%) were African Americans. See Table 4.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 57.9%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 21.1% of cases were from men 20-29; 18.4% from men 40-49; and 2.6% from men 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 38 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 13 (34.2%) were from Boone County, 4 (10.5%) from Jefferson County, and 4 (10.5%) from Cole County. Eleven other counties each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- No clear upward or downward trends are apparent among reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU in recent years. Since 1994, the annual number of reported cases has ranged from 1-6.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU have been small, and have generally been decreasing. See Figure 8.

1998

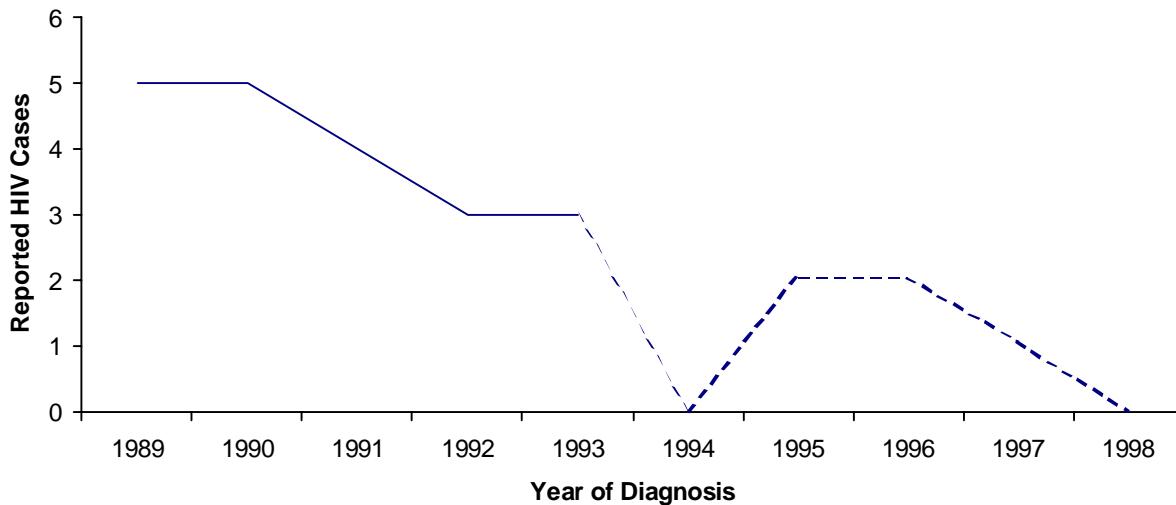
Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• MSM/MIDUS •

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Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Year of Diagnosis*, Central Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Central Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases		AIDS Cases	
	Cumulative Case	%	Cumulative Case	%
White	4	(80.0%)	32	(84.2%)
Black	1	(20.0%)	6	(15.8%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	5	(100.0%)	38	(100.0%)

1998



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 36 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Central Planning Region (these cases comprise 7.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 23 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (10.1% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 39 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 3 (7.7%) were IDUs.
- Of the 27 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 1 (3.7%) was an IDU.

who

- African Americans comprise 5 (13.9%) of the 36 reported AIDS cases, and 2 (8.7%) of the 23 reported HIV cases, in IDUs. See Table 5.
- The majority of reported AIDS cases in IDUs (75.0%) were male. However, the majority of reported HIV cases (52.2%) were female.
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 44.4%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 27.7% of cases were from persons 20-29; 22.2% from persons 40-49; and 5.5% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 36 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 10 (27.7%) were from Boone County, 8 (22.2%) from Jefferson County, and 4 (11.1%) from Pulaski and Franklin Counties. Seven other counties each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- From 1992 through 1998, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in IDUs has generally ranged from 1-5 cases per year. In 1998, 3 cases were reported.
- During the past two years, males have comprised all reported IDU AIDS cases.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has generally been decreasing. See Figure 9.

1998

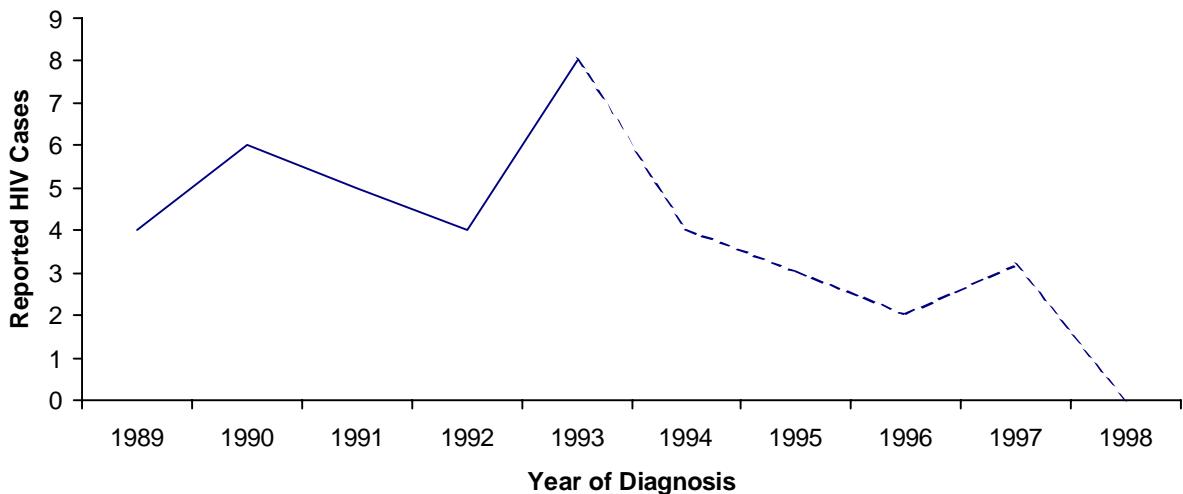
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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

**Figure 9. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users
by Year of Diagnosis*, Central Planning Region, 1989-1998**



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
Central Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	21	(91.3%)	30	(83.3%)
Black	2	(8.7%)	5	(13.9%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	1	(2.8%)
Total	23	(100.0%)	36	(100.0%)

1998



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 60 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Central Planning Region (these cases make up 12.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 49 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (21.6% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 39 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 4 (10.3%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 27 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 4 (14.8%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- African Americans comprise 16.7% of AIDS cases and 40.8% of HIV cases in heterosexual contacts. Whites comprise 81.7% of AIDS cases and 57.1% of HIV cases. See Table 6.
- The majority of total reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been female. Of total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, African American females comprise 10.0%, white females 56.7%, white males 25.0%, and African American males 6.7%.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 36.7%, were reported from persons 20-29 years of age; 30.0% of cases from persons 30-39; 16.7% from persons 40-49; and 15.0% from persons 50 years of age and older.

where

- Of the 60 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 14 (23.3%) were from Boone County, 10 (16.7%) from Franklin County, and 8 cases (13.3%) were reported from Cole County; and 7 cases (11.7%) from Pulaski County. Twelve other counties each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- From the late-1980's through 1996, there had been a general upward trend in the number of annually reported AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact. The 4 cases reported in 1997 represented a 55.6% decrease from the 9 cases reported in 1996. Four cases were again reported in 1998.
- Since 1994, reported AIDS cases among male heterosexual contacts have ranged from 1 to 2 cases per year, whereas reported female heterosexual contact cases have declined by 62.5% since 1996 (from 8 to 3 cases).
- Among more recently infected persons who acquired their HIV infection through heterosexual contact, a larger proportion appear to be African American.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 10.

1998

Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

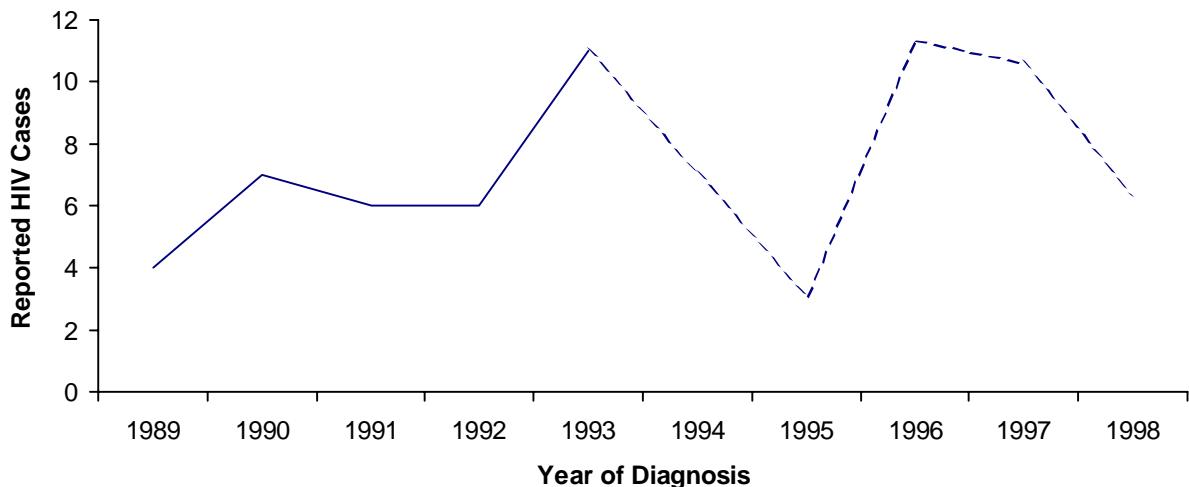


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• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

1998

Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Year of Diagnosis*, Central Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 6. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity
Central Planning Region, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	2	(50.0%)	28	(57.1%)	3	(75.0%)	49	(81.7%)
Black	2	(50.0%)	20	(40.8%)	1	(25.0%)	10	(16.7%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	1	(2.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.7%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	4	(100.0%)	49	(100.0%)	4	(100.0%)	60	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

YOUTH AT RISK •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982, through 1998, a total of 124 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 72 (58.1%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 109 HIV cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- In 1998, 5 AIDS cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- In 1998, 8 HIV cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 25.6% of all reported AIDS cases and 48.0% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 81.5% of reported AIDS cases and 76.1% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans appear to be disproportionately represented among HIV/AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, making up 13.7% of reported AIDS cases and 24.8% of reported HIV cases.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 80.0% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 24.2% in 20-24 year olds, and 4.8% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 48.6% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 43.1% in 20-24 year olds, and 8.3% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 124 total AIDS cases reported:
71 (57.3%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 8 (6.5%) were in MSM/IDUs; 10 (8.1%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 23 (18.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 109 HIV cases reported:
67 (61.5%) were in MSM; 3 (2.8%) were in MSM/IDUs; 8 (7.3%) were in IDUs; 25 (22.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 124 total AIDS cases reported in 13-29 year olds, 49 (39.5%) were from Boone County, 22 (17.7%) from Jefferson County, and 13 (10.5%) from Franklin County. Fifteen other counties have each reported 1-7 cases.

trends

- The annual number of reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age generally increased from the mid-1980s through the early 1990s. However, during the past four years, the number of reported cases has been declining.
- Five to eight AIDS cases have been reported each year from 1995 to 1998.

1998

Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• WOMEN AT RISK •

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 41 AIDS cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age; 21 (51.2%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 41 HIV cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age.
- During 1998, 3 AIDS cases and 3 HIV cases were reported.
- Women 13-39 years of age comprise 8.5% of all reported AIDS cases and 18.1% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age, African American women are disproportionately represented, making up 8 (19.5%) of the 41 reported AIDS cases and 13 (31.7%) of the 41 reported HIV cases. (African Americans comprise 3.9% of the total population.)
- Of the 41 total reported AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age:
2.4% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 53.7% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 43.9% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 41 total reported HIV cases in women 13-39 years of age:
9.8% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 53.7% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 36.6% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 41 AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
8 (19.5%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 29 (70.7%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 41 HIV cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
11 (26.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 28 (68.3%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 41 total AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
11 (26.8%) were from Boone County, 7 (17.1%) from Franklin County, 5 (12.2%) from Cole County, and 4 (9.8%) from Jefferson County. Seven other counties in the Central Planning Region each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

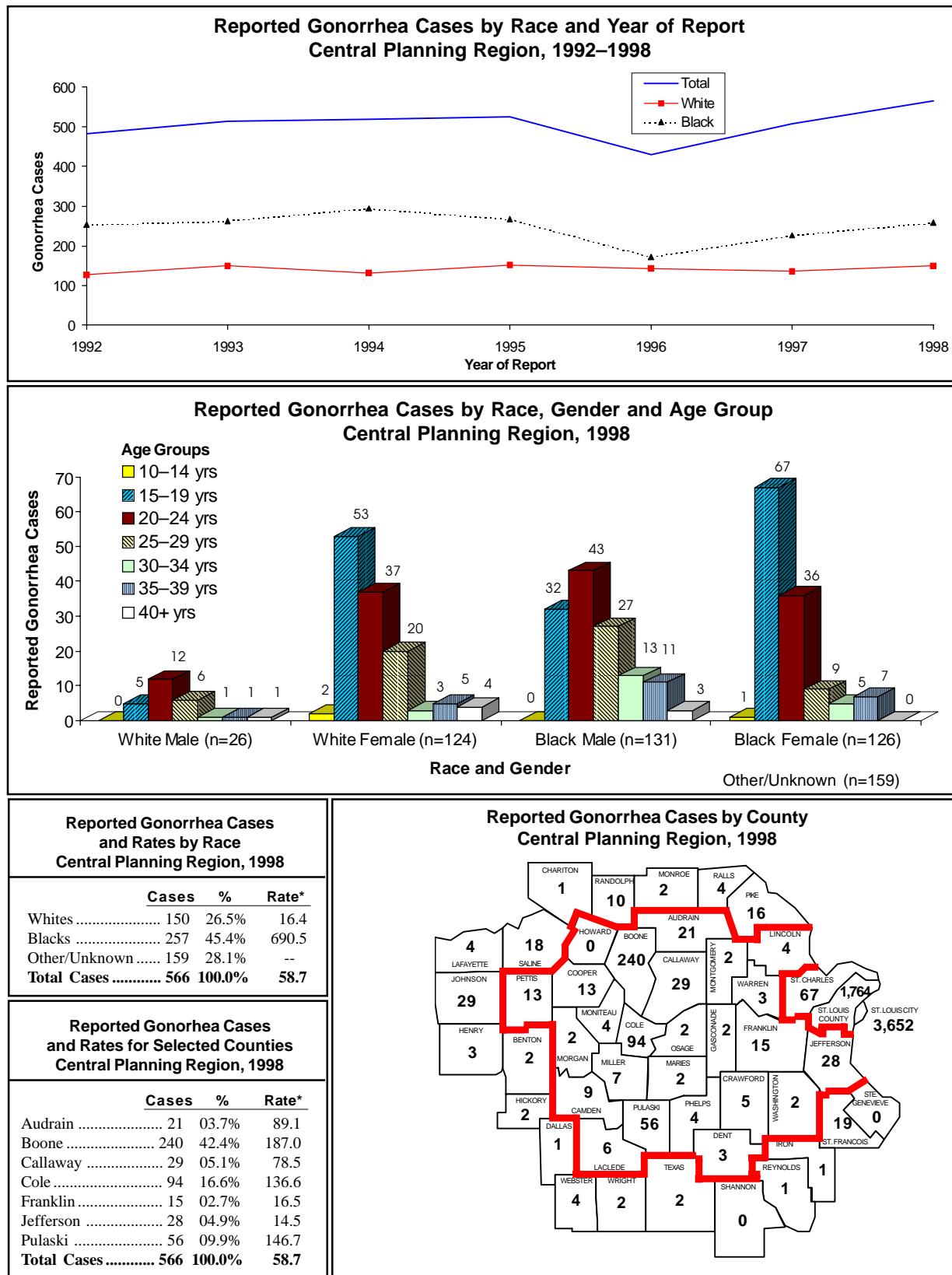
- From 1989 through 1998, the number of reported AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age has ranged from 1 to 6 cases per year (excluding 1993, when additional cases were reported as a result of the change to the new case definition). Three cases were reported in 1998.

1998

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Central Planning Region STD epi profile summary



*Per 100,000 population

1998

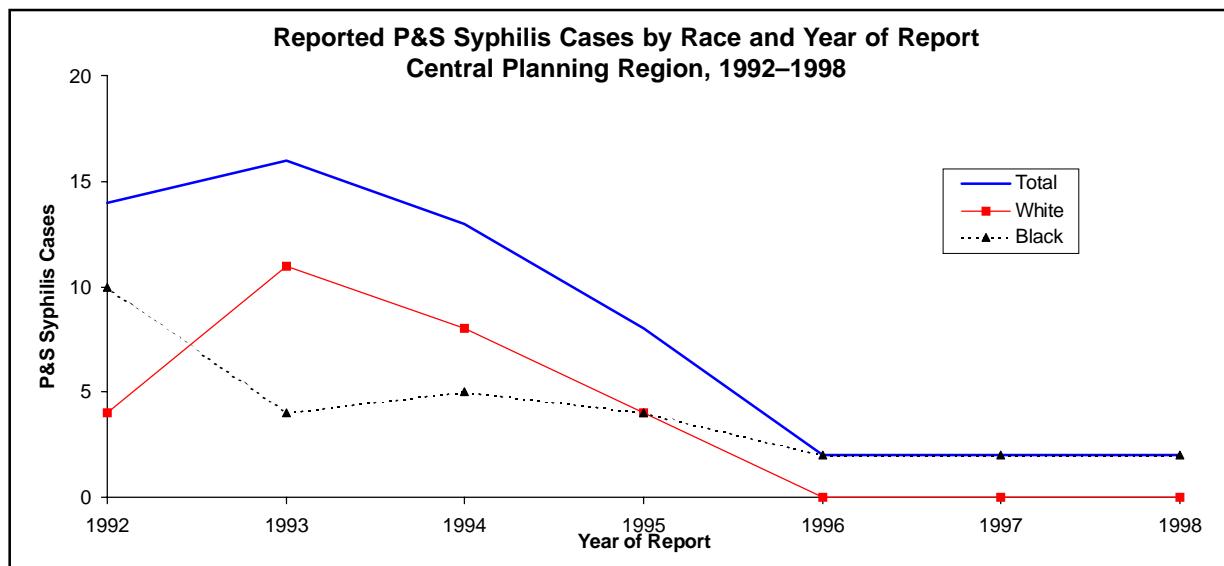
Central Planning Region STD epi profile summary



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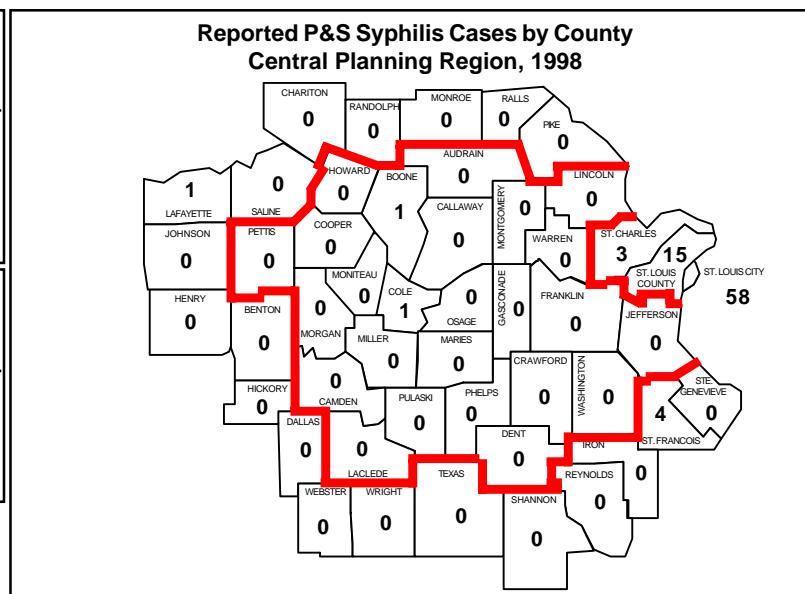
• SYPHILIS KWK FACTS •

1998



Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race Central Planning Region, 1998			
	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	0	00.0%	0.0
Blacks	2	100.0%	5.4
Other/Unknown	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	2	100.0%	0.2

Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates for Selected Counties Central Planning Region, 1998			
	Cases	%	Rate*
Boone	1	50.0%	0.8
Cole	1	50.0%	1.5
Total Cases	2	100.0%	0.2



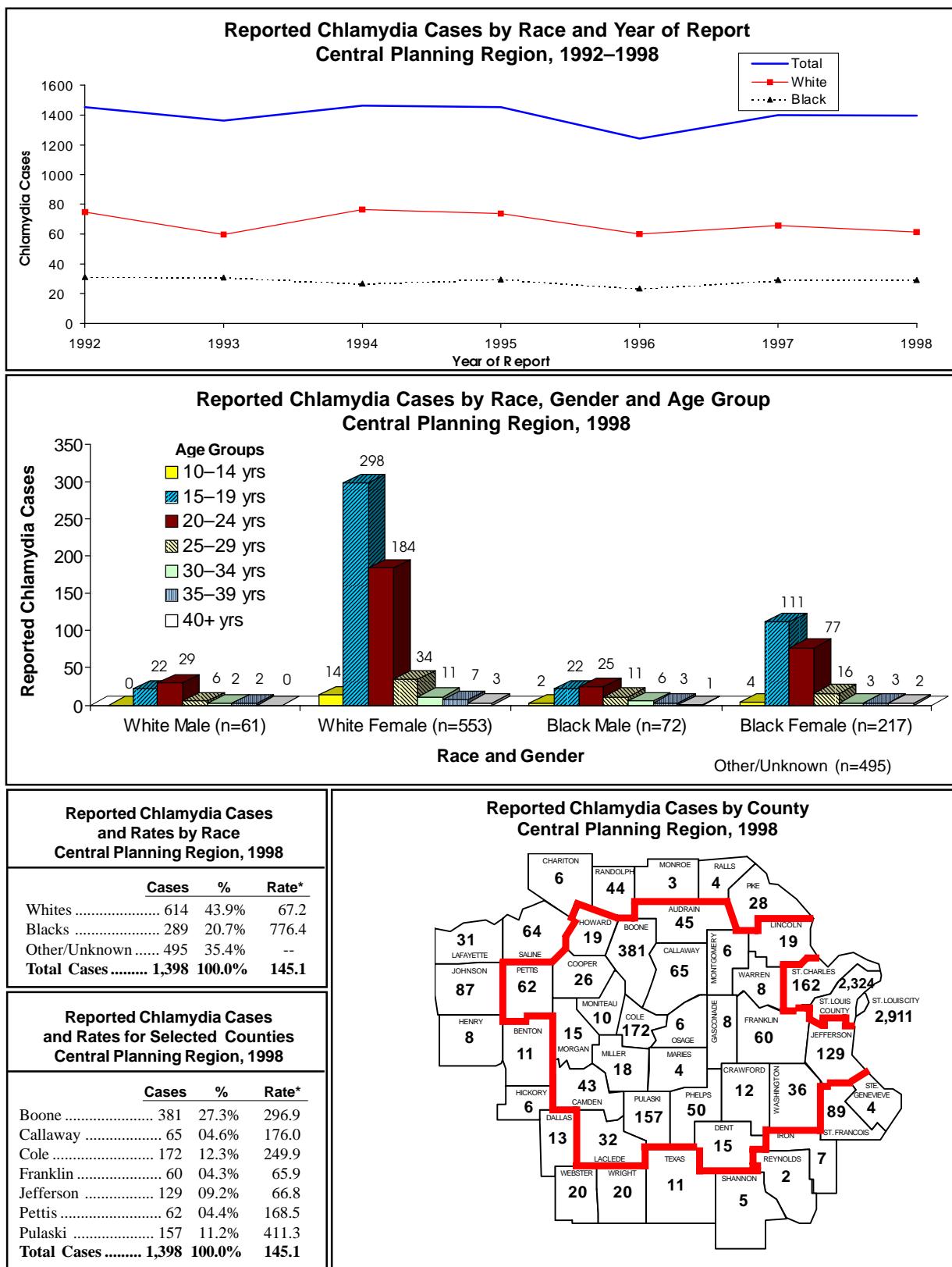
*Per 100,000 population

Congenital Syphilis: 0 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the Central Planning Region in 1998

CHLAMYDIA KWIK FACTS •

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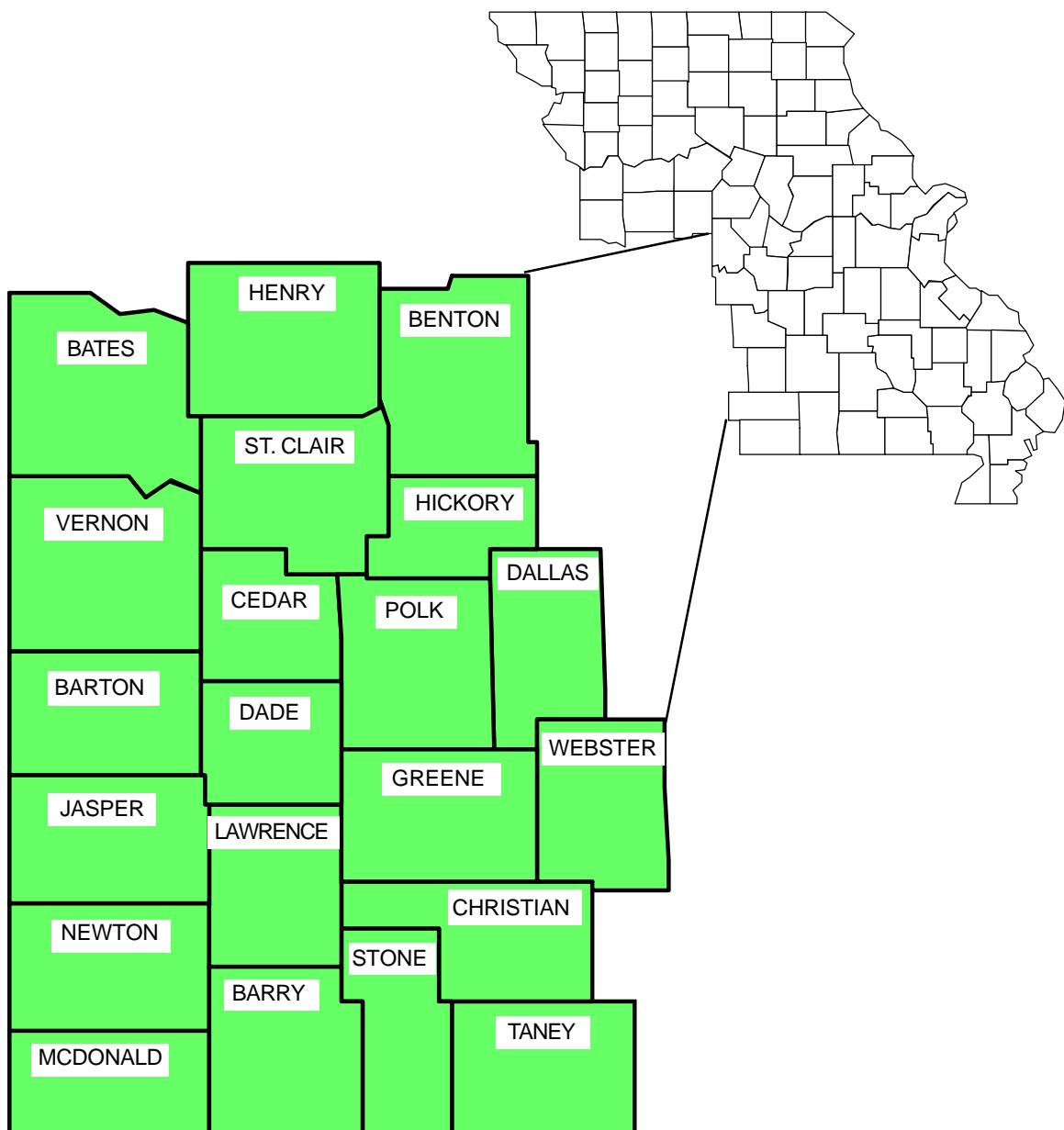
Central Planning Region STD epi profile summary



*Per 100,000 population

1998

Southwest Planning Region





Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

HIV/AIDS KWIK FACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 538 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Southwest Planning Region; 316 (58.7%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 291 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1998, 34 AIDS cases and 43 HIV cases were reported. In 1998, the AIDS rate was 4.5 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's rate of 8.6 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 90.7% of all reported AIDS cases and 77.7% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans, although contributing relatively small numbers of cases, appear to be disproportionately represented. African Americans have made up 3.2% of reported AIDS cases and 7.6% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 1.0% of the population). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 43.3%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of HIV cases, 40.5%, were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 530 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported:
340 (64.2%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 54 (12.6%) were in MSM/IDUs; 49 (9.2%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 50 (9.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 287 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported:
140 (48.8%) were in MSM; 23 (8.0%) were in MSM/IDUs; 44 (15.3%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 56 (19.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 6 perinatal AIDS cases and 4 perinatal HIV cases have been reported; in 1998, no perinatal HIV or AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 538 total AIDS cases reported, 267 (49.6%) were from Greene County, 94 (17.5%) from Jasper County, 21 (3.9%) from Christian County, 20 (3.7%) from Barry and Taney Counties. The 16 other counties in the planning region each reported 2 to 16 cases.

trends

- From 1997 to 1998, the number of reported AIDS cases increased by 17.2% (29 cases to 34 cases). See Figure 1.
- Women and persons infected with HIV through heterosexual contact appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 2.

1998



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Southwest Planning Region, 1982–1998

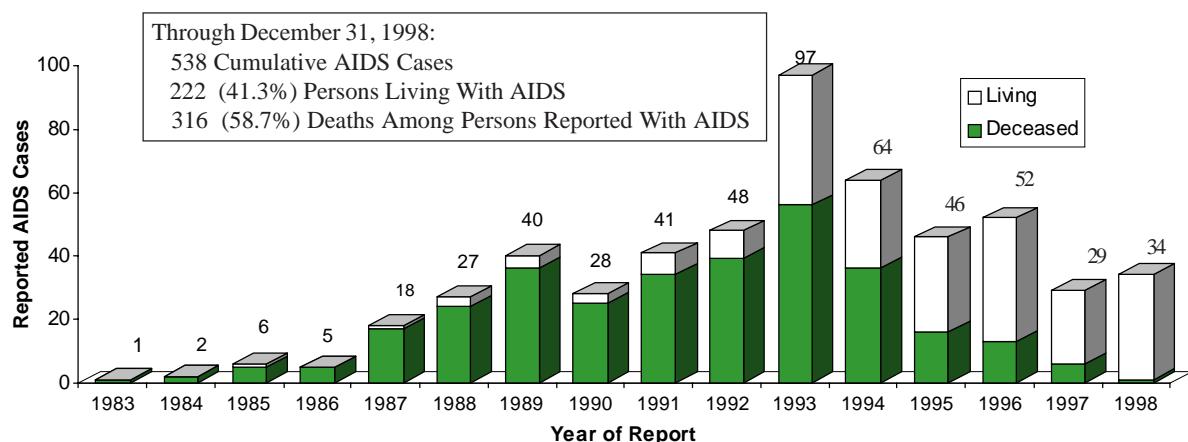


Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases, Southwest Planning Region, 1982–1998

	HIV Cases*		AIDS Cases**		HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %
Gender						
Male	30	(69.8 %)	226	(77.7 %)	29	(85.3 %)
Female	13	(30.2 %)	65	(22.3 %)	5	(14.7 %)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	33	(76.7 %)	256	(88.0 %)	32	(94.1 %)
Black	6	(14.0 %)	22	(7.6 %)	1	(2.9 %)
Hispanic	2	(4.7 %)	7	(2.4 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0 %)	0	(0.0 %)	0	(0.0 %)
American Indian	0	(0.0 %)	1	(0.3 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Unknown	2	(4.7 %)	5	(1.7 %)	1	(2.9 %)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]						
<13	0	(0.0 %)	4	(1.4 %)	0	(0.0 %)
13-19	1	(2.3 %)	14	(4.8 %)	0	(0.0 %)
20-29	12	(27.9 %)	118	(40.5 %)	5	(14.7 %)
30-39	18	(41.9 %)	110	(37.8 %)	17	(50.0 %)
40-49	12	(27.9 %)	36	(12.4 %)	9	(26.5 %)
>49	0	(0.0 %)	9	(3.1 %)	3	(8.8 %)
Exposure Category[†]						
MSM	15	(34.9 %)	140	(48.1 %)	19	(55.9 %)
MSM/IDU	2	(4.7 %)	23	(7.9 %)	4	(11.8 %)
IDU	7	(16.3 %)	44	(15.1 %)	2	(5.9 %)
Heterosexual Contact	12	(27.9 %)	56	(19.2 %)	4	(11.8 %)
Adult Hemophiliac	0	(0.0 %)	6	(2.1 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0 %)	3	(1.0 %)	1	(2.9 %)
Other/Unknown Adult	7	(16.3 %)	15	(5.2 %)	4	(11.8 %)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0 %)	4	(1.4 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0 %)	0	(0.0 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Missouri Total	43	(100.0 %)	291	(100.0 %)	34	(100.0 %)

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

[†]For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

[‡]MSM-men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU-men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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**Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southwest Planning Region
Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**	Case	%	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Case	%	Cumulative
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	19	(44.2%)	.....	149 (51.9%)	.....	21 (61.8%)	.....	346 (65.3%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	2	(4.7%)	.....	23 (8.0%)	.....	4 (11.8%)	.....	54 (10.2%)
Injecting Drug Use	7	(16.3%)	.....	45 (15.7%)	.....	3 (8.8%)	.....	51 (9.6%)
Heterosexual Contact	15	(34.9%)	.....	61 (21.3%)	.....	5 (14.7%)	.....	53 (10.0%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	.....	6 (2.1%)	.....	0 (0.0%)	.....	19 (3.6%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	.....	3 (1.0%)	.....	1 (2.9%)	.....	7 (1.3%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	.....	0 (0.0%)	.....	0 (0.0%)	.....	0 (0.0%)
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	43	(100.0%)	.....	287 (100.0%)	.....	34 (100.0%)	.....	530 (100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	0	(100.0%)	.....	4 (100.0%)	.....	0 (100.0%)	.....	8 (100.0%)
Total	43	(100.0%)	.....	291 (100.0%)	.....	34 (100.0%)	.....	538 (100.0%)

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Southwest Planning Region, 1989-1998

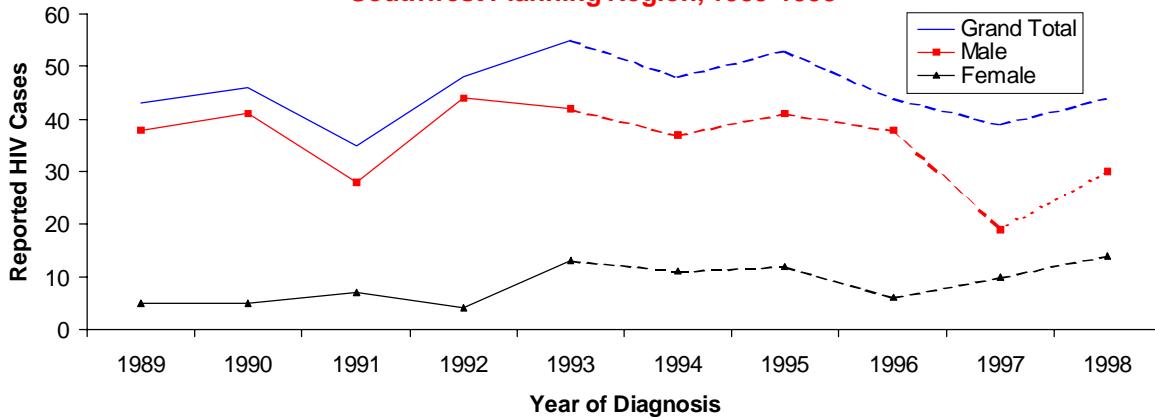
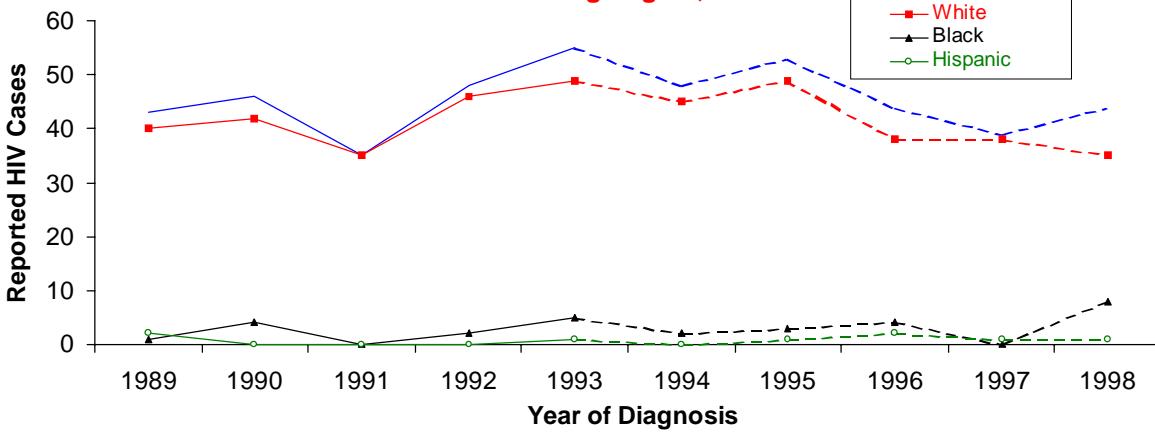


Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Southwest Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

1998

Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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1998

Figure 4. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest Planning Region, 1989-1998

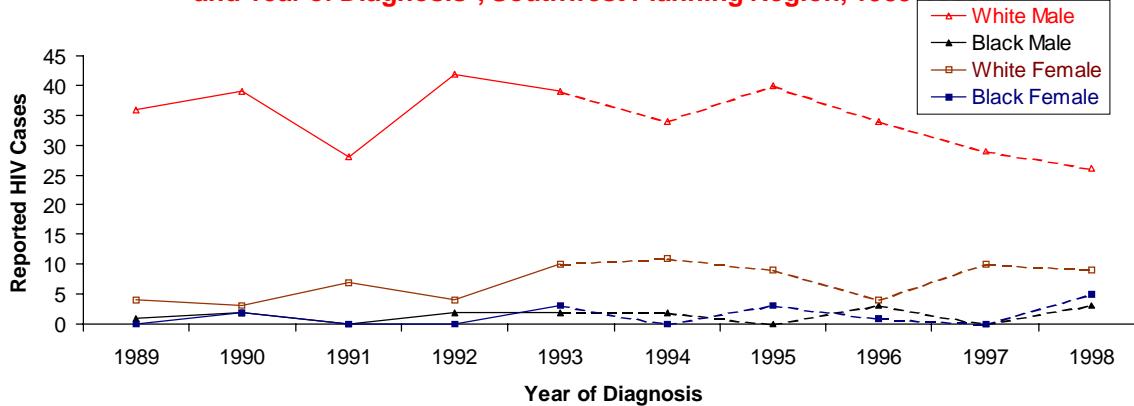


Figure 5. Reported HIV Cases by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis* Southwest Planning Region, 1989-1998

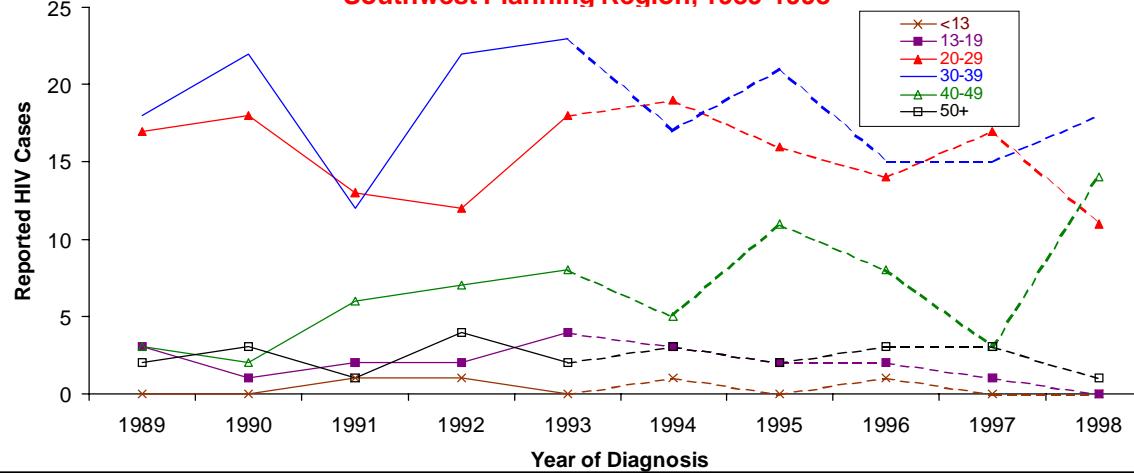
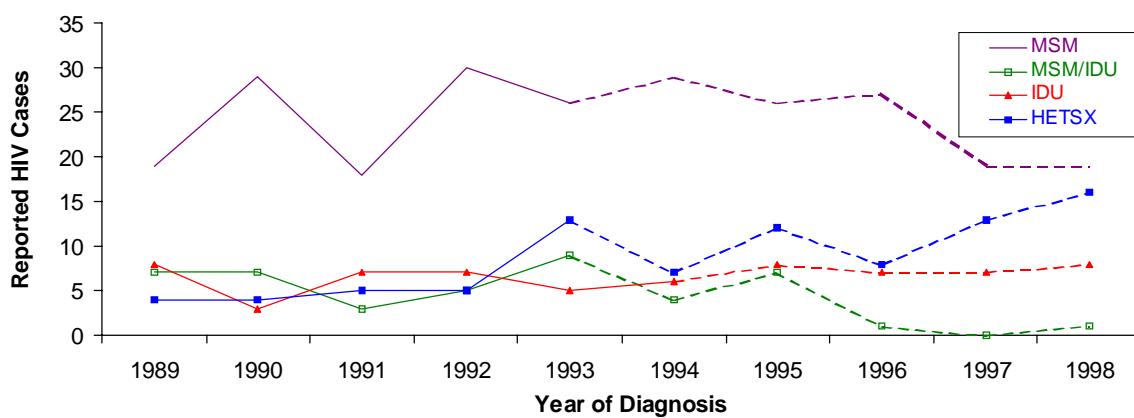


Figure 6. Reported HIV Cases by Selected Exposure Categories and Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest Planning Region, 1989-1998**



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, 340 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (64.2% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 138 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (48.8% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 34 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 19 (55.9%) were in MSM.
- In 1998, of the 43 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 15 (34.9%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 97.1% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up the majority of the remaining cases. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 93.6%, and African American men make up most of the remaining cases. See Table 3.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 44.7%, were reported in the 30-39 year age group; 27.1% of cases were in the 40-49 year age group, and 19.7% were in the 20-29 year age group.

where

- Of the 340 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 172 (50.6%) were from Greene County, 60 (17.6%) from Jasper County, 16 (4.7%) from Christian County, 14 (4.1%) from Barry County, and 12 (3.5%) from Taney County. Sixteen other counties each reported 1-9 cases.

trends

- The number of annually reported AIDS cases in MSM generally increased through 1994. From 1996 to 1997, reported AIDS cases decreased by 48.4% (from 31 cases to 16 cases); yet increased to 19 cases in 1998.
- Among African American MSMs, the number of reported AIDS cases has ranged from 0-3 cases per year since the beginning of the epidemic.
- Of all persons more recently infected with HIV, it appears that a smaller proportion may have acquired their infection through male homosexual contact. However, MSM make up the largest numbers of annually reported HIV cases and AIDS cases.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 7.

1998

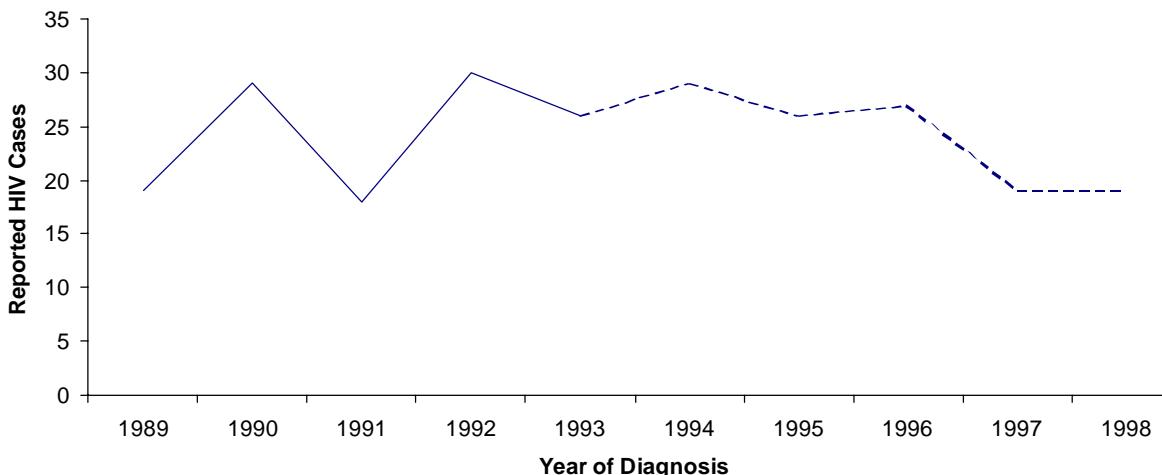
Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1998

Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity
Southwest Planning Region, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	13	(86.7%)	131	(93.6%)	18	(94.7%)	330	(97.1%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	5	(3.6%)	1	(5.3%)	7	(2.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	2	(13.3%)	4	(2.9%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.9%)
Total	15	(100.0%)	140	(100.0%)	19	(100.0%)	340	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 54 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Southwest Planning Region (10.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 23 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (8.0% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 34 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 4 (11.8%) were MSM/IDUs.
- In 1998, of the 43 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (4.7%) were MSM/IDUs.

who

- Of the 77 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 5 (6.5%) were African Americans. See Table 4.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 55.6%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 29.6% of cases were from men 20-29; and 14.8% from men 40-49.

where

- Of the 54 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 31 (57.4%) were from Greene County and 16 (29.6%) from Jasper County. Four other counties each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- The annual number of reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU has decreased each year since 1994 except 1998, when 4 cases were reported.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU has generally been decreasing in recent years. See Figure 8.

1998

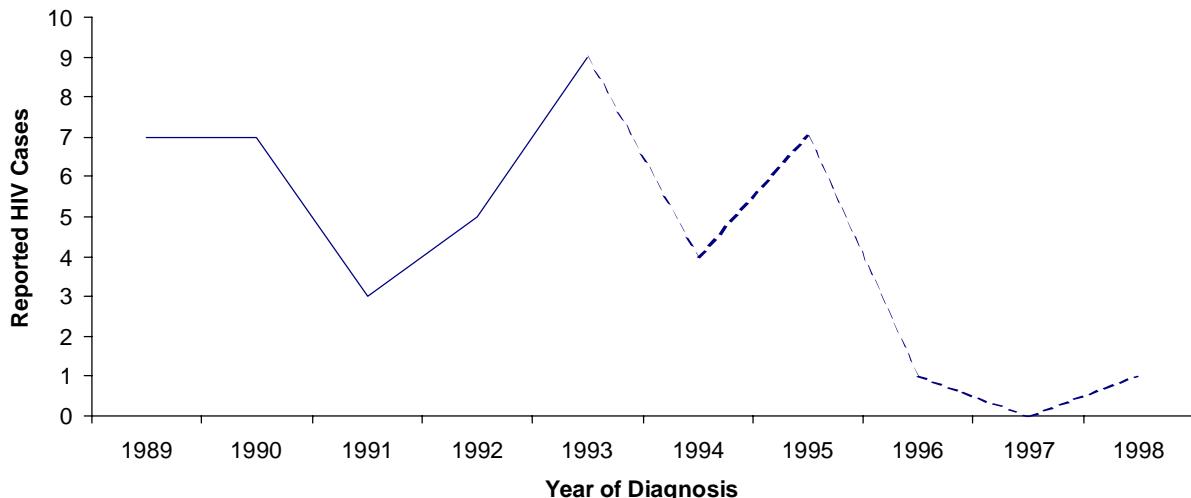
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• MSM/IDUs •

Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southwest Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	1	(50.0%)	21	(91.3%)	4	(100.0%)	51	(94.4%)
Black	1	(50.0%)	2	(8.7%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(5.6%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(13.3%)	0	(2.9%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	2	(100.0%)	23	(100.0%)	4	(100.0%)	54	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1998



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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1998

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 49 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Southwest Planning Region (these cases comprise 9.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 44 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (15.3% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 34 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 2 (5.9%) were IDUs.
- Of the 43 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 7 (16.3%) were IDUs.

who

- African Americans comprise 4 (8.2%) of the 49 reported AIDS cases, and 3 (6.8%) of the 44 reported HIV cases, in IDUs. See Table 5.
- The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in IDUs have been male (75.5% of AIDS cases and 56.8% of HIV cases).
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 51.0%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 26.5% of cases were from persons 20-29; 16.3% from persons 40-49; and 6.1% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 49 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 24 (49.0%) were from Greene County, 7 (14.3%) from Jasper County, and 3 (6.1%) from McDonald County. Ten other counties each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- No clear upward or downward trends are apparent among reported AIDS cases in IDUs. Two cases were reported in 1998.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 9.

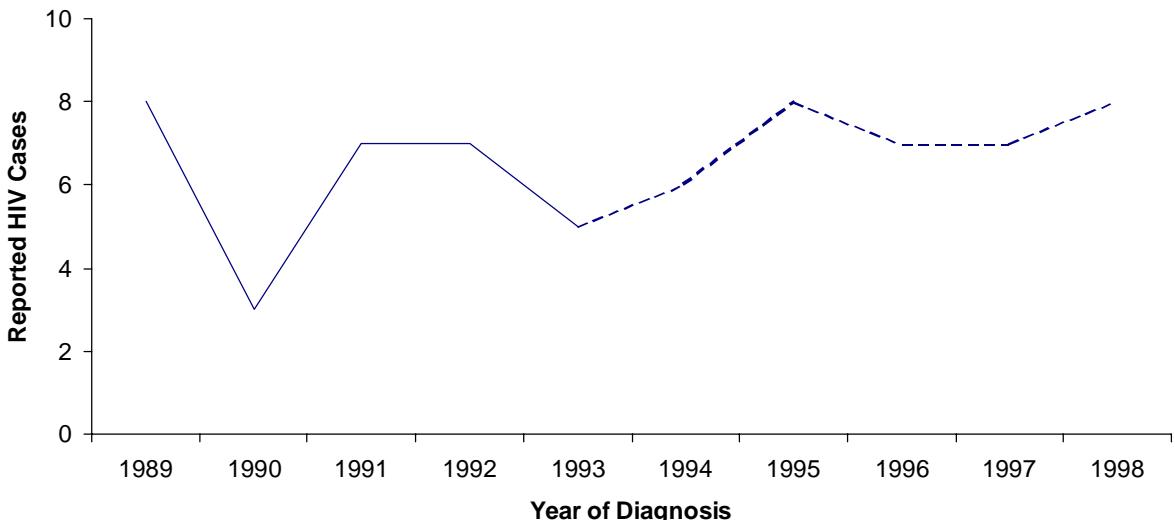
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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

Figure 9. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
Southwest Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	6	(85.7%)	37	(84.1%)	2	(100.0%)	41	(83.7%)
Black	1	(14.3%)	3	(6.8%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(8.2%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	4	(9.1%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(8.2%)
Total	7	(100.0%)	44	(100.0%)	2	(100.0%)	49	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1998



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 50 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Southwest Planning Region (these cases make up 9.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 56 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (19.5% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 34 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 4 (11.8%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 43 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 12 (27.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- Two (4.0%) of the 50 AIDS cases, and 11 (19.6%) of the 56 HIV cases, in heterosexual contacts have been in African Americans. See Table 6.
- Females have made up 70.0% of AIDS cases, and 73.2% of HIV cases.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 40.0%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 22.0% of cases were from persons 20-29; 20.0% from persons 40-49; and 18.0% from persons 50 years of age and older.

where

- Of the 50 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 17 (34.0%) were from Greene County, 6 (12.0%) from Jasper County and 4 (8.0%) from Taney and Newton Counties. Eleven other counties each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- No clear upward or downward trends are apparent among reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts. The annual number of reported cases increased from 3 cases in 1997 to 4 cases in 1998.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has generally been increasing in recent years. See Figure 10.

1998

Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

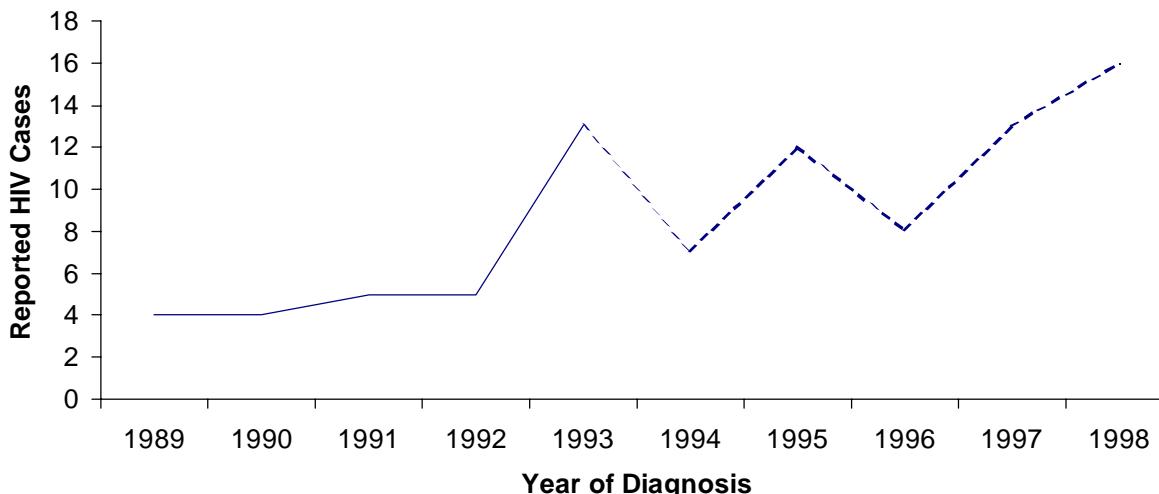


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• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

1998

**Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts
by Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest Planning Region, 1989-1998**



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 6. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity
Southwest Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	8	(66.7%)	42	(75.0%)	3	(75.0%)	46	(92.0%)
Black	3	(25.0%)	11	(19.6%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(4.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	1	(8.3%)	3	(5.4%)	1	(25.0%)	2	(4.0%)
Total	12	(100.0%)	56	(100.0%)	4	(100.0%)	50	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

YOUTH AT RISK •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 122 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 75 (61.5%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 132 HIV cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- In 1998, 5 AIDS cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age; all were 20-29 years of age.
- In 1998, 13 HIV cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 12 (92.3%) were 20-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 23.0% of all reported AIDS cases and 46.0% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 89.3% of reported AIDS cases and 72.0% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans make up 2.5% of reported AIDS cases (a total of 3 cases), and 6.8% of reported HIV cases (a total of 9 cases), in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 66.4% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 26.2% in 20-24 year olds, and 7.4% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 59.8% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 29.5% in 20-24 year olds, and 10.6% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 122 total AIDS cases reported:
67 (54.9%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 16 (13.1%) were in MSM/IDUs; 13 (10.7%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 11 (9.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 132 HIV cases reported:
63 (47.8%) were in MSM; 8 (6.1%) were in MSM/IDUs; 21 (15.9%) were in IDUs; 31 (23.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 122 total AIDS cases reported, 76 (62.3%) were from Greene County, 17 (13.9%) from Jasper County, and 4 (3.3%) from Webster, McDonald, and Christian Counties. Eleven other counties have each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- From 1988 through 1992, the number of AIDS cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age ranged from 10-14 cases per year. The annual number of reported cases has generally decreased each year since 1994, with 5 AIDS cases being reported in both 1997 and 1998.

1998

Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• WOMEN AT RISK •

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 34 AIDS cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age; 15 (44.1%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 56 HIV cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age.
- During 1998, 3 AIDS cases and 9 HIV cases were reported.
- Women 13-39 years of age comprise 6.4% of all reported AIDS cases and 19.5% of all reported HIV cases.

who

- Of the 34 AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
30 were white, 1 was African American, and the remainder were from other racial/ethnic groups.
- Of the 56 reported HIV cases in women 13-39 years of age:
46 (82.1%) were white and 8 (14.3%) were African American. (African Americans comprise 1.0% of the total population.)
- Of the 34 reported AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age:
38.2% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds and 61.8% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 56 reported HIV cases in women 13-39 years of age:
14.3% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds, 51.8% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, and 33.9% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 34 AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
10 (29.4%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 24 (70.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 56 HIV cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
17 (30.4%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 39 (69.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 34 total AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
10 (29.4%) were from Greene County, 4 (11.8%) from Jasper, Newton, and McDonald Counties, and 3 (8.8%) from Taney County. Nine other counties each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- Since the first AIDS case was reported in 1985, the annual number of reported cases has ranged from 0 to 4 cases (excluding 1993, when additional cases were reported as a result of the change to the new case definition). Three cases were reported in 1998.
- African American women may be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.

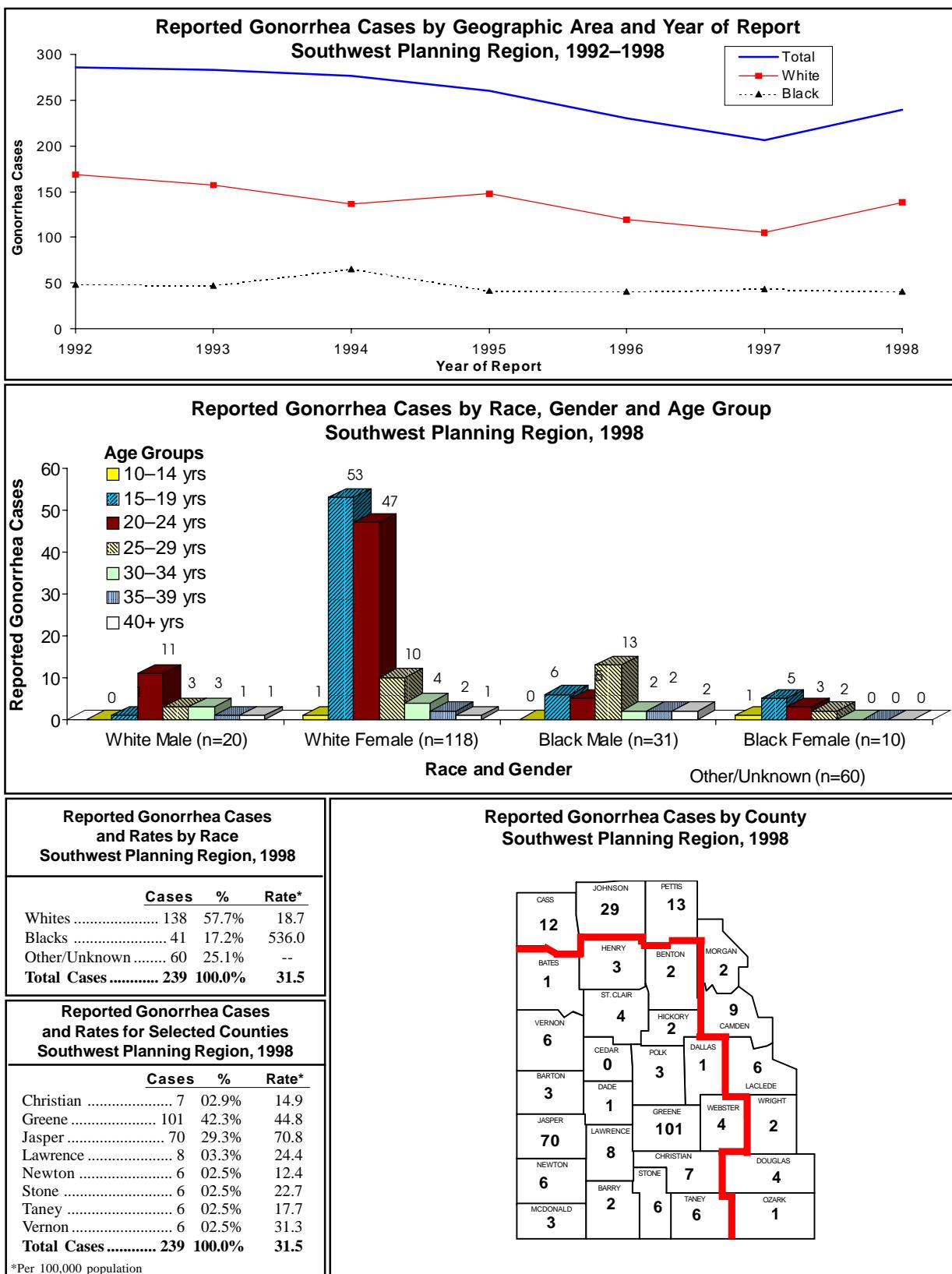
1998



Southwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• GONORRHEA KWIK FACTS •

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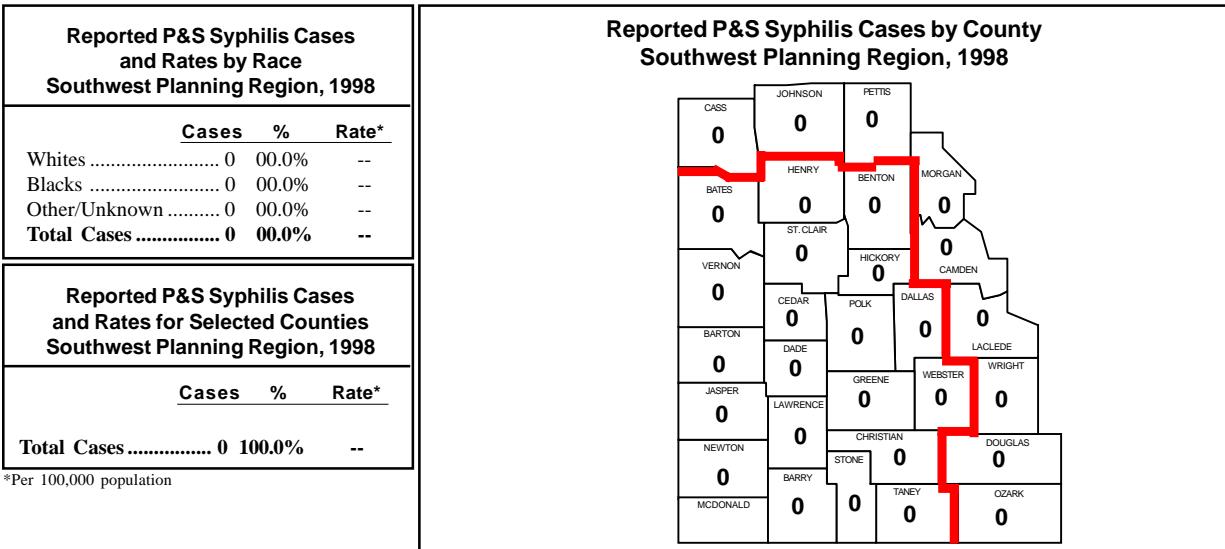
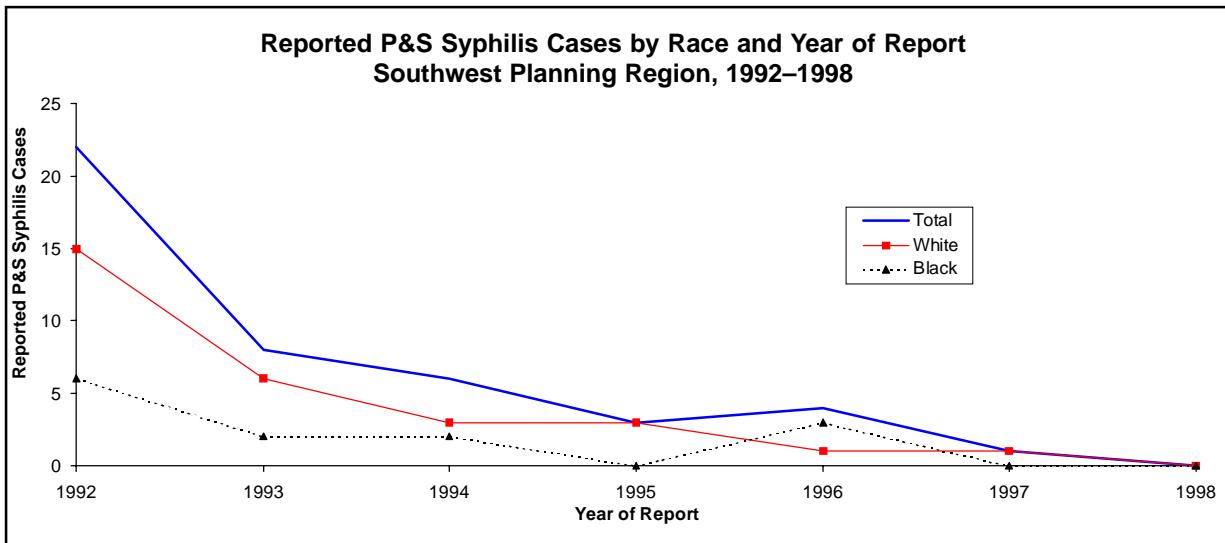
1998

Southwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary



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• SYPHILIS KWIK FACTS •



Congenital Syphilis: 0 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the Southwest Planning Region in 1998

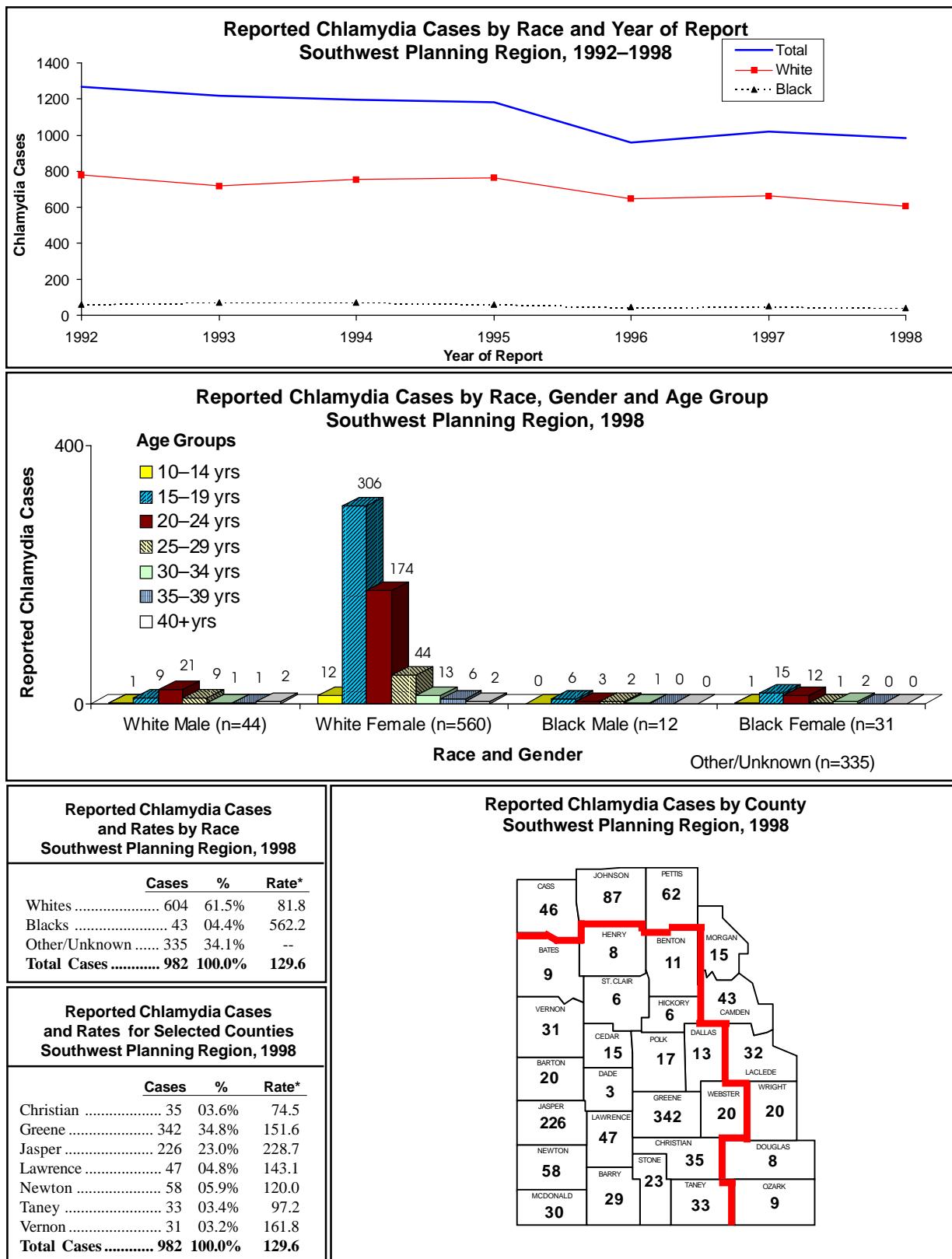
1998



Southwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary

CHLAMYDIA KWIK FACTS •

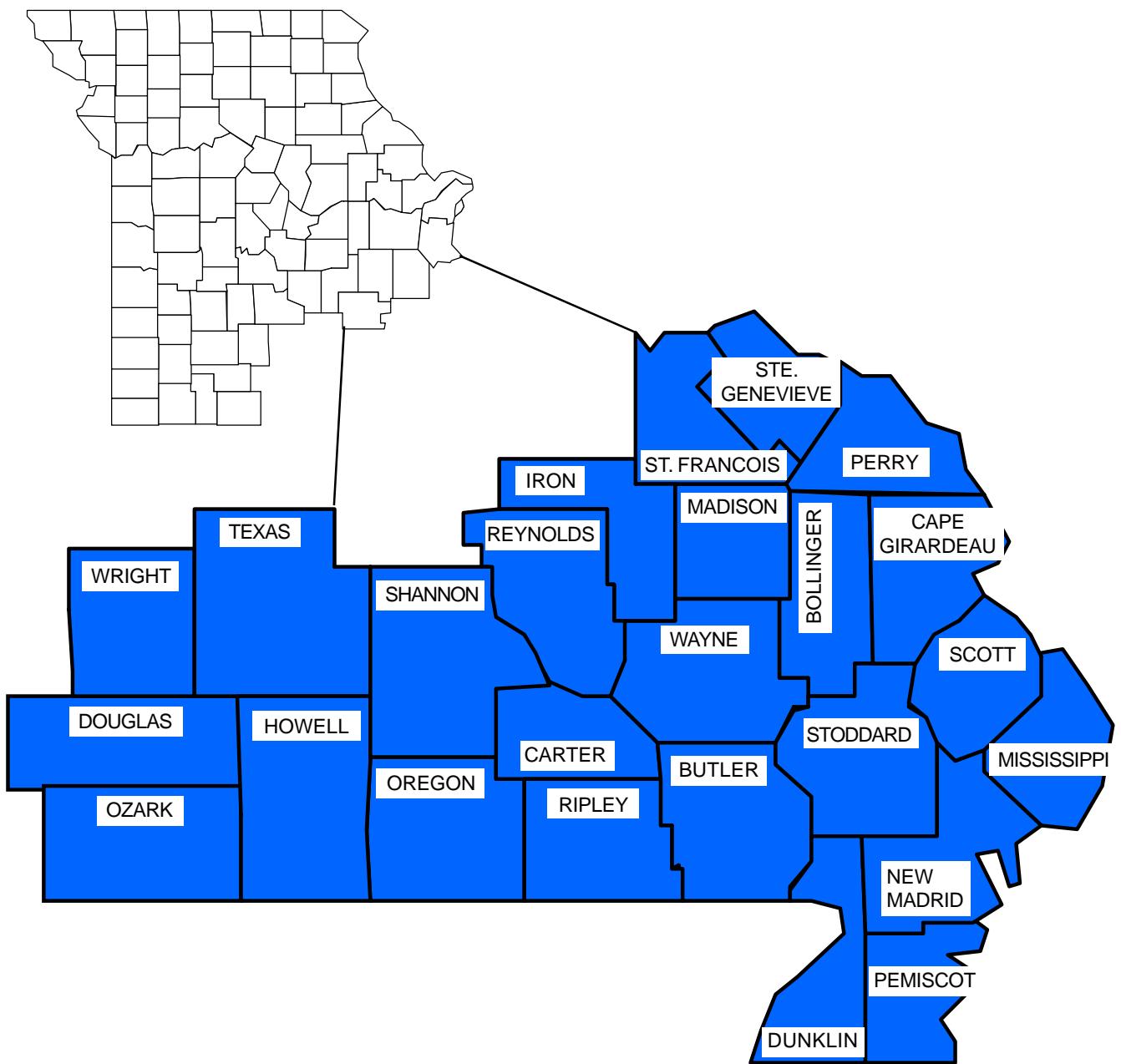
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*Per 100,000 population

1998

Southeast Planning Region





Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

HIV/AIDS KWIK FACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 239 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Southeast Planning Region; 141 (59.0%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 141 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1998, 12 AIDS cases and 26 HIV cases were reported. In 1998, the AIDS rate was 2.2 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's rate of 8.6 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 82.8% of all reported AIDS cases and 71.6% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans, although contributing relatively small numbers of cases, appear to be disproportionately represented, with a reported AIDS case rate 2.5 times higher than that of whites. In 1998, African Americans made up 25.0% of reported AIDS cases and 26.9% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 5.3% of the population). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 44.4%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of HIV cases, 42.6% were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 233 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported:
127 (54.5%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 18 (7.7%) were in MSM/IDUs; 33 (14.2%) were in injecting drug users; 33 (14.2%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 137 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported:
59 (43.1%) were in MSM; 12 (8.8%) were in MSM/IDUs; 14 (10.2%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 40 (29.2%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 3 perinatal AIDS cases and 3 perinatal HIV case have been reported. In 1998, no AIDS cases and 2 HIV cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 239 total AIDS cases reported, 46 (19.2%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 36 (15.1%) from St. Francois County, 23 (9.6%) from Dunklin County, and 18 (7.5%) from Scott County. Nineteen other counties each reported 1 to 13 cases.

trends

- The number of annually reported AIDS cases had, in general, been slowly increasing since the mid-1980's until 1998. From 1997 to 1998, reported cases decreased by 57.1% (from 28 to 12 cases).
- Women, African Americans, and persons infected through heterosexual contact appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 2.

1998



Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Southeast Planning Region, 1985–1998

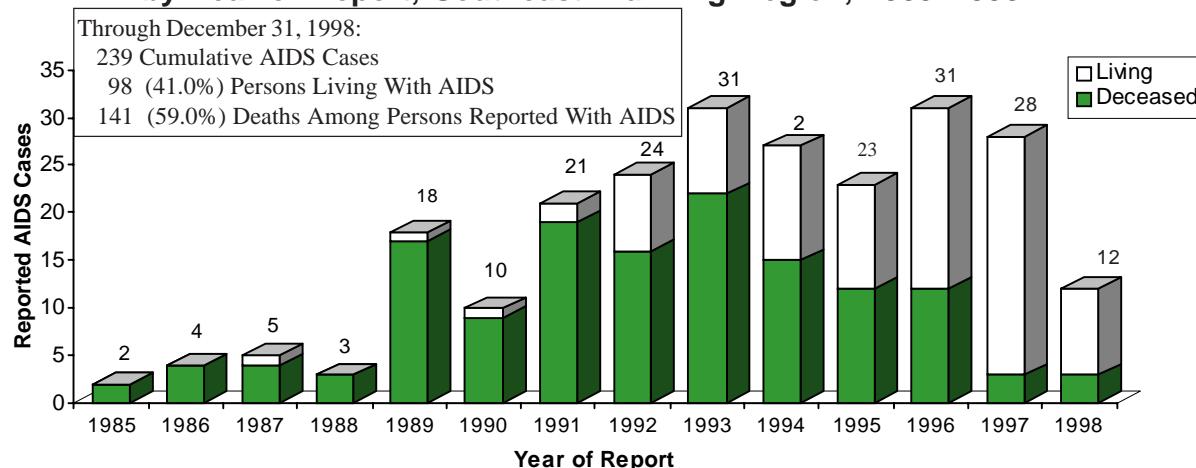


Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases, Southeast Planning Region, 1985–1998

	HIV Cases*		AIDS Cases**		HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %	Reported 1998 Case	Reported 1998 %
Gender						
Male	16	(61.5 %)	101	(71.6 %)	9	(75.0 %)
Female	10	(38.5 %)	40	(28.4 %)	3	(25.0 %)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	17	(65.4 %)	105	(74.5 %)	9	(75.0 %)
Black	7	(26.9 %)	32	(22.7 %)	3	(25.0 %)
Hispanic	1	(3.8 %)	2	(1.4 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0 %)	0	(0.0 %)	0	(0.0 %)
American Indian	0	(0.0 %)	0	(0.3 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Unknown	1	(3.8 %)	2	(1.4 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]						
<13	2	(7.7 %)	4	(2.8 %)	0	(0.0 %)
13-19	1	(3.8 %)	8	(5.7 %)	0	(0.0 %)
20-29	14	(53.8 %)	60	(42.6 %)	3	(25.0 %)
30-39	4	(15.4 %)	48	(34.0 %)	3	(25.0 %)
40-49	5	(19.2 %)	14	(9.9 %)	5	(41.7 %)
>49	0	(0.0 %)	7	(5.0 %)	1	(8.3 %)
Exposure Category[†]						
MSM	14	(53.8 %)	59	(41.8 %)	4	(33.3 %)
MSM/IDU	0	(0.0 %)	12	(8.5 %)	0	(0.0 %)
IDU	2	(7.7 %)	14	(9.9 %)	2	(16.7 %)
Heterosexual Contact	6	(23.1 %)	40	(28.4 %)	4	(33.3 %)
Adult Hemophiliac	0	(0.0 %)	0	(0.0 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0 %)	2	(1.4 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Other/Unknown Adult	2	(7.7 %)	10	(7.1 %)	2	(16.7 %)
Perinatal Transmission	2	(7.7 %)	3	(2.1 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0 %)	1	(0.7 %)	0	(0.0 %)
Missouri Total	26	(100.0 %)	141	(100.0 %)	12	(100.0 %)

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

[†]For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

[‡]MSM-men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU-men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users



Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

HIV/AIDS KWIK FACTS •

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Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southeast Planning Region Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	15	(62.5%)	65	(47.4%)	5	(41.7%)	131	(56.2%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	0	(0.0%)	12	(8.8%)	0	(0.0%)	18	(7.7%)
Injecting Drug Use	2	(8.3%)	15	(10.9%)	2	(16.7%)	33	(14.2%)
Heterosexual Contact	7	(29.2%)	43	(31.4%)	5	(41.7%)	35	(15.0%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(2.6%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	2	(1.5%)	0	(0.0%)	10	(4.3%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	24	(100.0%)	137	(100.0%)	12	(100.0%)	233	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	2	(100.0%)	4	(100.0%)	0	(100.0%)	6	(100.0%)
Total	26	(100.0%)	141	(100.0%)	12	(100.0%)	239	(100.0%)

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Southeast Planning Region, 1989-1998

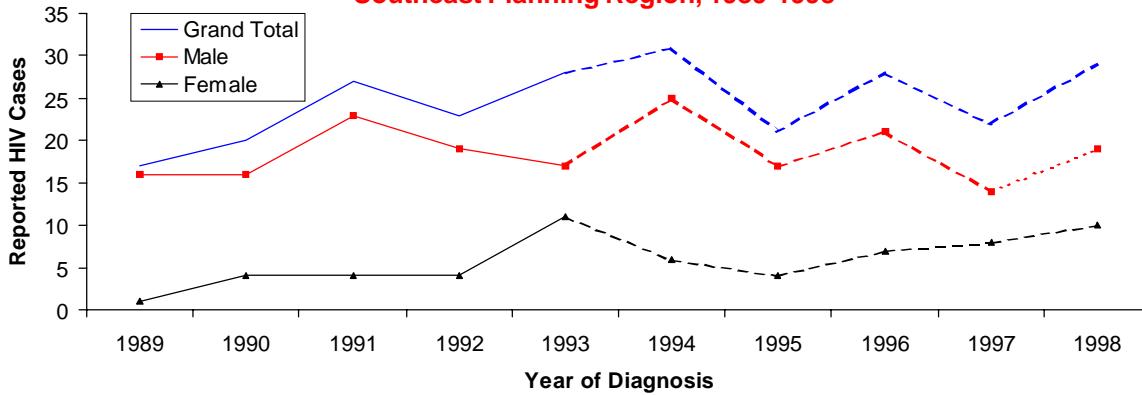
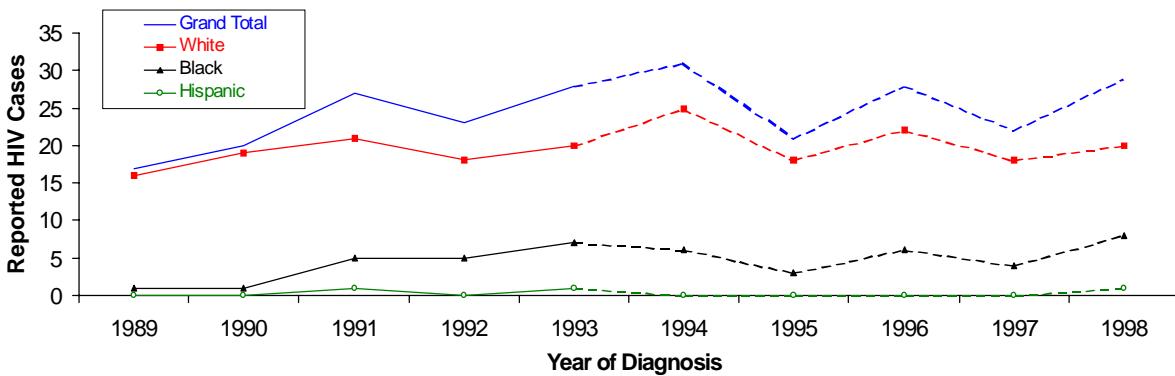


Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Southeast Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

1998

Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• HIV/AIDS KWIK FACTS •

1998

Figure 4. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Year of Diagnosis*, Southeast Planning Region, 1989-1998

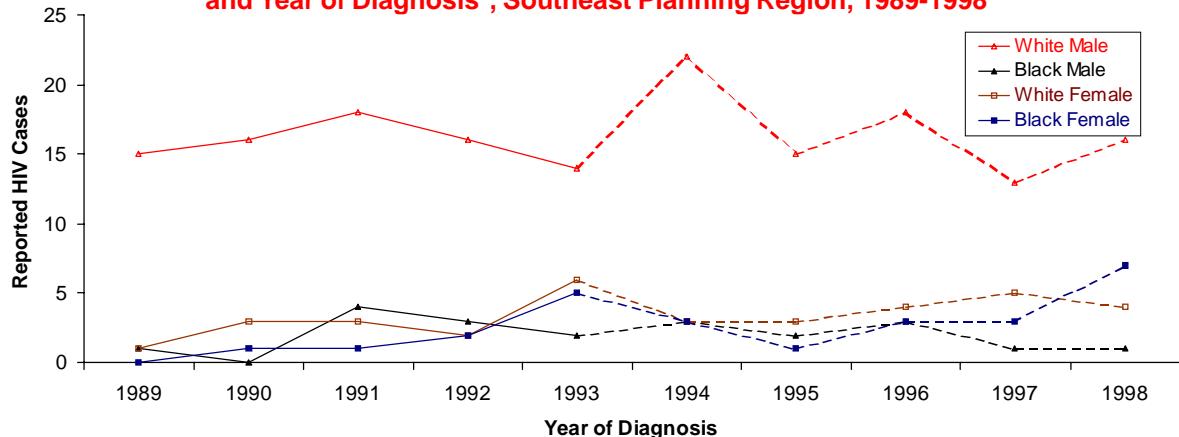


Figure 5. Reported HIV Cases by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis*
Southeast Planning Region, 1989-1998

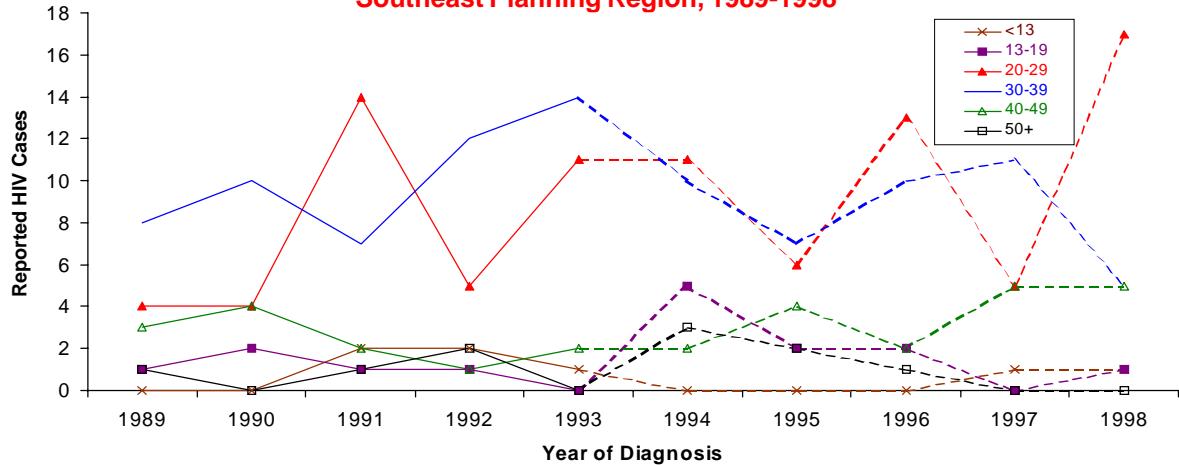
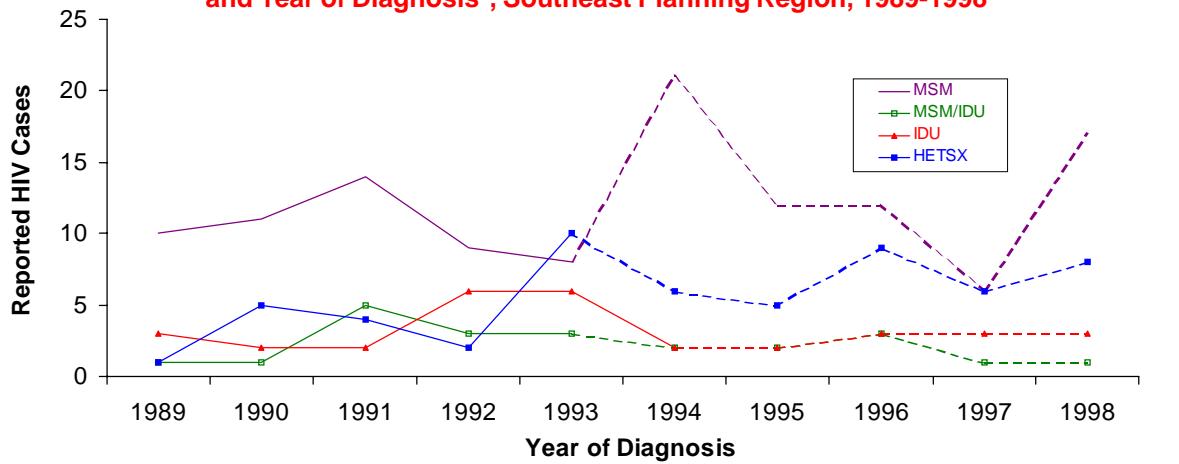


Figure 6. Reported HIV Cases by Selected Exposure Categories** and Year of Diagnosis*, Southeast Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.



Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN •

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1998

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, 127 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (54.5% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 59 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (43.1% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 12 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 4 (33.3%) were in MSM.
- In 1998, of the 24 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 14 (58.3%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 96.1% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up 3.1%. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 84.7%; most of the remainder are in African American men. See Table 3.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 49.6%, were reported in the 30-39 year age group; 22.0% of cases were in the 20-29 year age group and 20.5% were men in the 40-49 year age group.

where

- Of the 127 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 32 (25.2%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 20 (15.7%) from St. Francois County, 11 (8.7%) from Scott County, 9 (7.1%) from Howell County, and 8 (6.3%) from Dunklin County. Seventeen of the 22 remaining counties reported 1-5 cases.

trends

- Annually reported AIDS cases in MSM generally increased through 1995. The 4 reported AIDS cases in 1998 reflect a 73.3% decrease from the 15 cases reported in 1997.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 7.

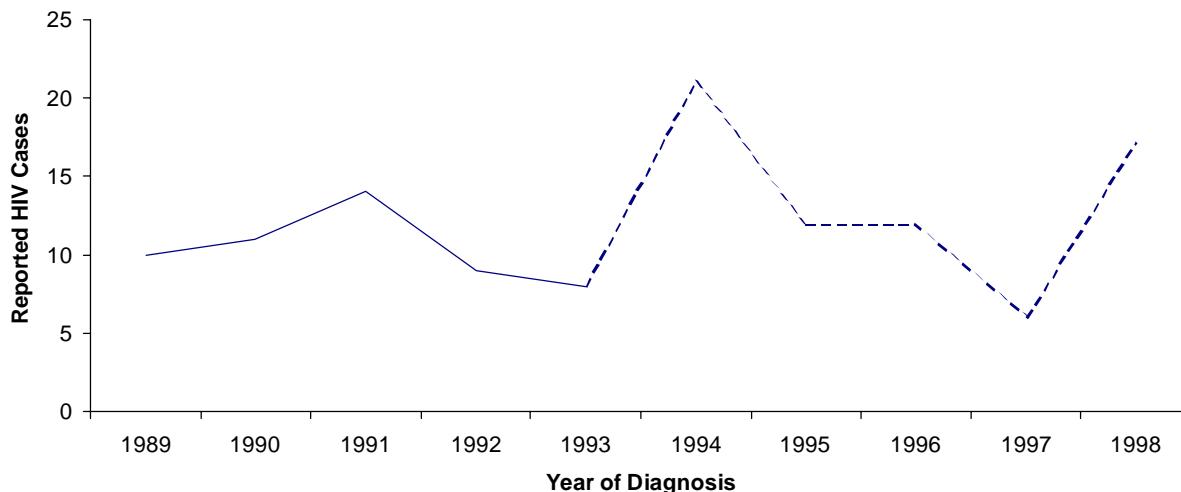
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• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1998

Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Year of Diagnosis*, Southeast Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity
Southeast Planning Region, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**	Case	%	Cumulative	Reported 1998	Case	%	Cumulative
White	12	(85.7%)		50 (84.7%)	4 (100.0%)		122 (96.1%)	
Black	0	(0.0%)		6 (10.2%)	0 (0.0%)		4 (3.1%)	
Other/Unknown Adult	2	(14.3%)		3 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)		1 (0.8%)	
Total	14	(100.0%)		59 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)		127 (100.0%)	

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 18 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Southeast Planning Region (7.7% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 12 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (8.8% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1998, of the 12 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, none were MSM/IDUs.
- In 1998, of the 24 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, none were MSM/IDUs.

who

- Of the 30 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 3 (10.0%) were African Americans. See Table 4.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 66.7%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 16.7% of cases from men 20-29; 11.1% from men 40-49; and 5.6% from men 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 18 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 5 (27.8%) were from St. Francois County and 3 (16.7%) from Cape Girardeau County. Eight other counties each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- No clear upward or downward trends are apparent among reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU. Over the past 7 years, 0-4 cases have been reported per year.
- Similarly, no clear upward or downward trends have been seen in recent years in diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU. See Figure 8.

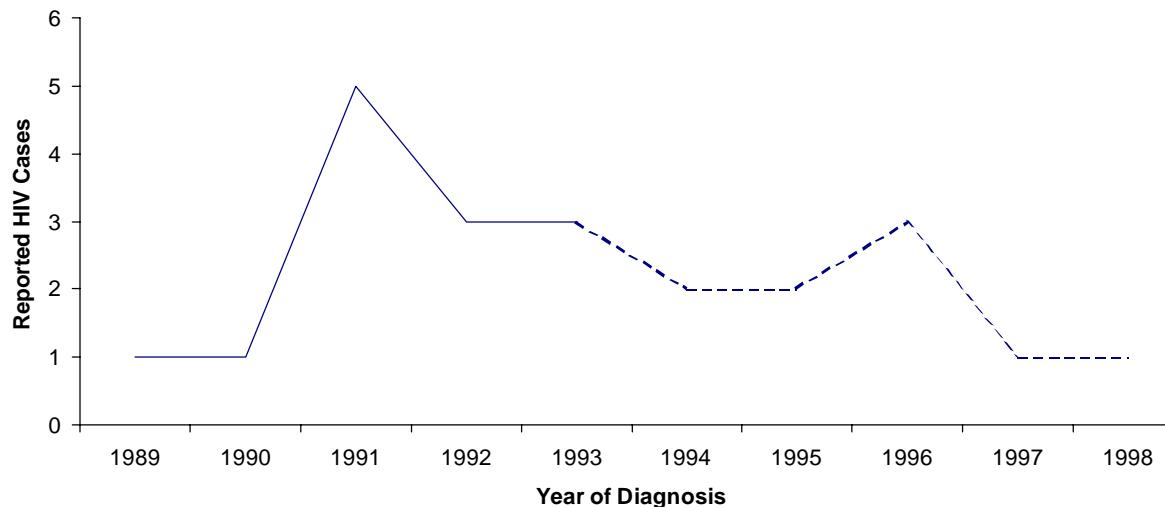
1998

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• MSM/IDUs •
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Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Year of Diagnosis*, Southeast Planning Region, 1989-1998



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases		AIDS Cases	
	Cumulative Case	%	Cumulative Case	%
White	10	(83.3%)	17	(94.4%)
Black	2	(16.7%)	1	(5.6%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	12	(100.0%)	18	(100.0%)

1998



Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 33 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Southeast Planning Region (these cases comprise 14.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 14 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (10.2% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 12 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 2 (16.7%) were IDUs.
- Of the 24 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 2 (8.3%) were IDUs.

who

- African Americans comprise 9 (27.3%) of the 33 reported AIDS cases, and 4 (28.6%) of the 14 reported HIV cases, in IDUs. See Table 5.
- The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in IDUs have been male (72.7% of AIDS cases and 78.6% of HIV cases). However, of the 13 AIDS and HIV cases in African Americans, 5 (38.5%) were female.
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 54.5%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 15.2% of cases were from persons 20-29; 18.2% from persons 40-49; and 9.0% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 33 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 5 (15.2%) were from St. Francois and Dunklin Counties, and 4 (12.1%) from Cape Girardeau County. Twelve other counties each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- In recent years, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in IDUs has generally ranged from 1-5 cases per year, although, in 1996, 10 cases were reported.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 9.

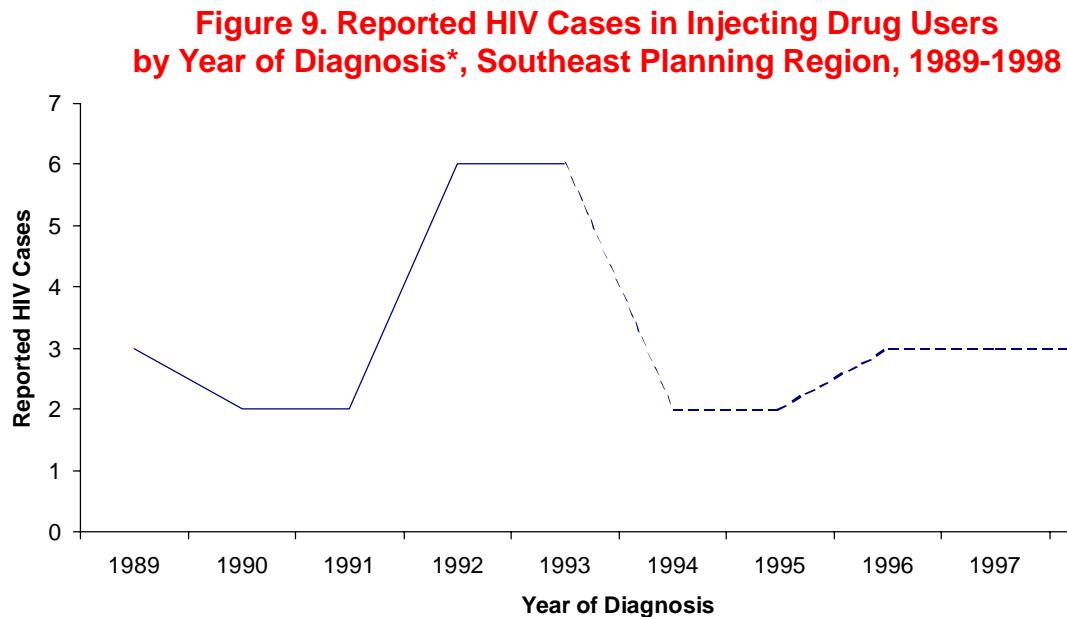
1998

Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
Southeast Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	10	(71.4%)	23	(69.7%)
Black	4	(28.6%)	9	(27.3%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	1	(3.0%)
Total	14	(100.0%)	33	(100.0%)

1998



Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 33 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Southeast Planning Region (these cases make up 14.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 40 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (29.2% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 12 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1998, 4 (33.3%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 24 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1998, 6 (25.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- African Americans appear disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact. African Americans comprise 39.4% of AIDS cases and 37.5% of HIV cases in heterosexual contacts. Whites comprise 60.6% of reported AIDS cases and 62.5% of HIV cases. See Table 6.
- The majority of total reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been female. Of total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, white females comprise 42.4% and African American females 36.4%. Of total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, white females comprise 47.5% and African American females 27.5%
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 45.5%, were reported from persons 20-29 years of age; 24.2% of cases were from persons 30-39; 21.2% from persons 40-49; and 9.1% from persons 50 years of age and older.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of HIV cases, 42.5%, were reported from persons 20-29 years of age; 30.0% of cases were from persons 30-39; 12.5% from persons 13-19; 7.5% from persons 40-49; and 7.5% from persons 50 years of age and older.

where

- Of the 33 total AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, 5 cases (15.2%) were reported from New Madrid County and 4 cases (12.1%) were reported from Dunklin County. Three (9.1%) cases were reported from each of the following counties: Butler, Cape Girardeau, Pemiscot, and Ripley. Nine other counties each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- During the past 8 years, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts has ranged from 2-6 cases per year. Four AIDS cases were reported in 1996, 1997, and 1998.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has generally been increasing. See Figure 10.

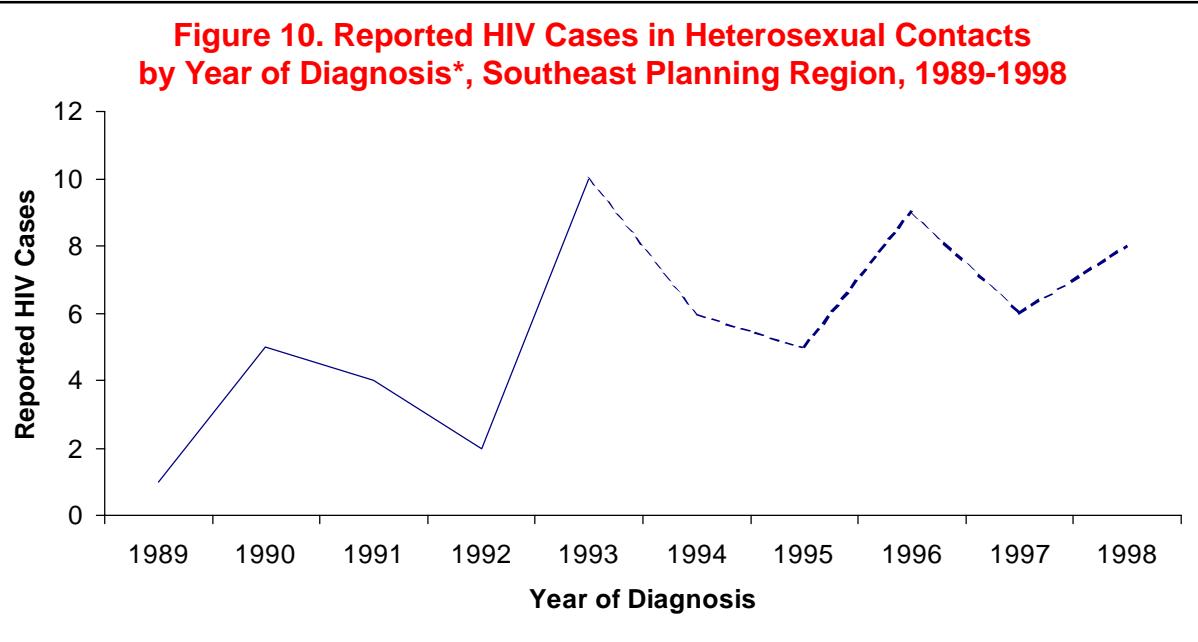
1998

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• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •



* Numbers of cases for 1994-1998, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 6. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity
Southeast Planning Region, Reported 1998 and Cumulative Through December 1998**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1998**		Cumulative		Reported 1998		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	3	(50.0%)	25	(62.5%)	2	(50.0%)	20	(60.6%)
Black	3	(50.0%)	15	(37.5%)	2	(50.0%)	13	(39.4%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	6	(100.0%)	40	(100.0%)	4	(100.0%)	33	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1998 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1998 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1998



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YOUTH AT RISK •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982, through 1998, a total of 62 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 33 (53.2%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 68 HIV cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- In 1998, 3 AIDS cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age; all were 20-29 years of age.
- In 1998, 15 HIV cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 14 (93.3%) of these cases were 20-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 26.6% of all reported AIDS cases and 49.6% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 75.8% of reported AIDS cases and 73.5% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans appear disproportionately represented among reported HIV/AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, making up 16.1% of reported AIDS cases and 23.5% of reported HIV cases.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 66.1% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 24.2% in 20-24 year olds, and 9.7% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 50.0% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 38.2% in 20-24 year olds, and 11.8% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 62 total AIDS cases reported:
29 (46.7%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 3 (4.8%) were in MSM/IDUs; 6 (9.7%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 15 (24.2%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 68 total HIV cases reported:
34 (50.0%) were in MSM; 4 (5.9%) were in MSM/IDUs; 2 (2.9%) were in IDUs; 22 (32.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 62 total AIDS cases reported, 14 (22.6%) were from Cape Girardeau County and 8 (12.9%) from St. Francois County. Five cases (8.1%) were reported from Dunklin and New Madrid Counties. Eleven other counties have each reported 1-4 cases.

trends

- In recent years, the number of reported AIDS cases in 13-29 year olds has generally plateaued in the range of 3-7 cases per year. In 1998, 3 cases of AIDS were reported.

1998

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• WOMEN AT RISK •

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1998, a total of 27 AIDS cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age; 12 (44.4%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 29 HIV cases have been reported in women 13-39 years of age.
- During 1998, 3 AIDS cases and 5 HIV cases were reported.
- Women 13-39 years of age comprise 11.6% of all reported AIDS cases and 21.2% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age, African American women are disproportionately represented, making up 13 (48.1%) of the 27 reported AIDS cases and 10 (34.5%) of the 29 reported HIV cases. (African Americans comprise 5.3% of the total population.)
- Of the 27 reported AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age:
3.7% (1 case) were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 51.9% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 44.4% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 29 reported HIV cases in women 13-39 years of age:
17.2% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 44.8% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 37.9% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 56 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
8 (14.3%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 47 (83.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.

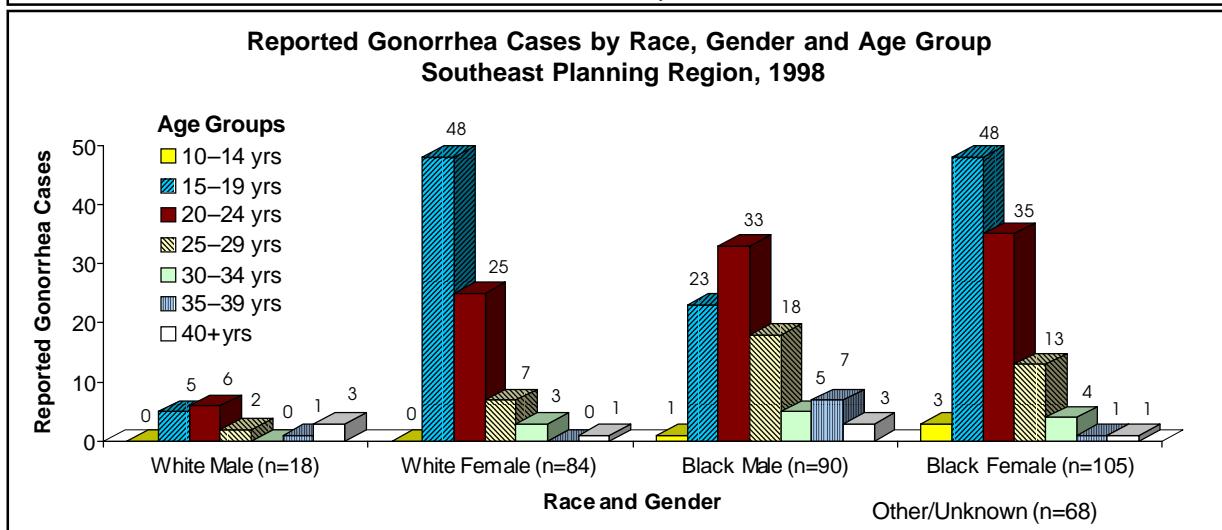
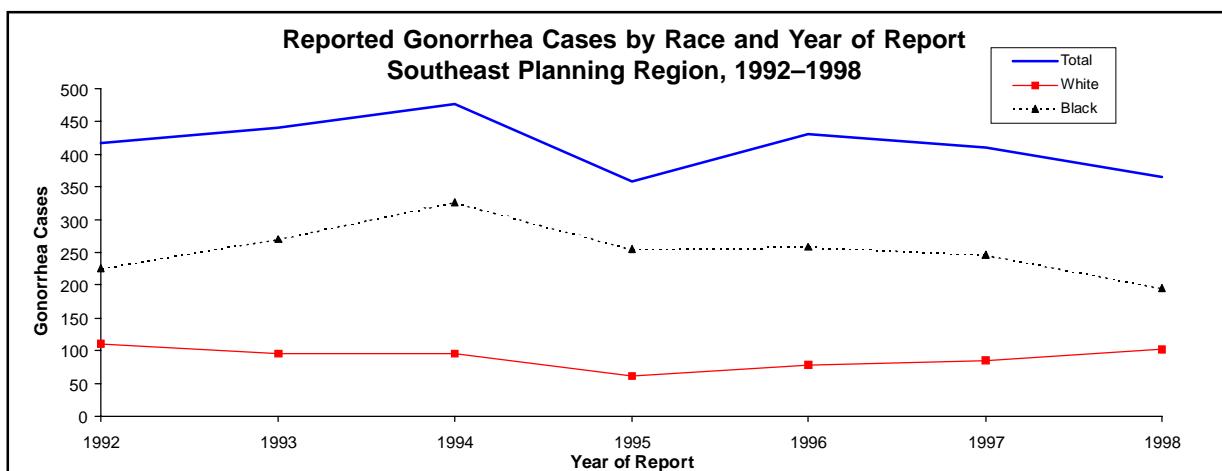
where

- Of the 27 total AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age:
4 (14.8%) were reported from Cape Girardeau and New Madrid Counties. Three (11.1%) were reported from Dunklin and Pemiscot Counties. Eleven other counties each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

1998

Southeast Planning Region STD epi profile summary

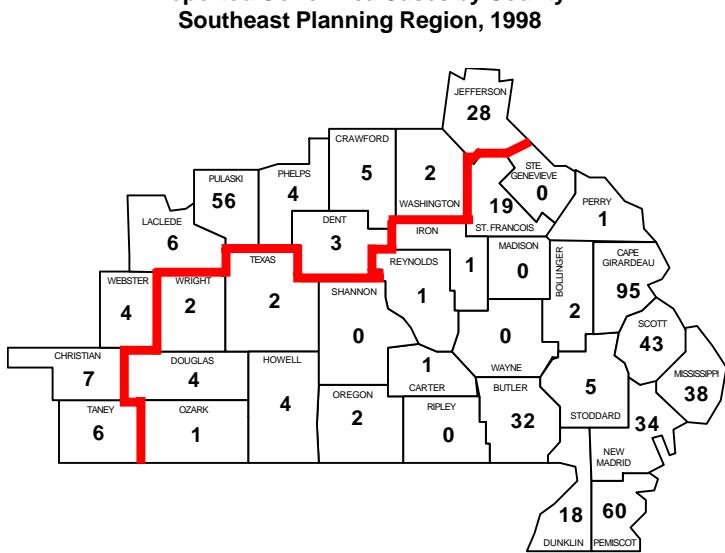


**Reported Gonorrhea Cases
and Rates by Race
Southeast Planning Region, 1998**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	102	27.9%	19.9
Blacks	195	53.4%	676.4
Other/Unknown	68	18.6%	--
Total Cases	365	100.0%	66.9

Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates for Selected Counties Southeast Planning Region, 1998

	Cases	%	Rate*
Butler	32	08.8%	79.2
Cape Girardeau	95	26.0%	143.9
Mississippi	38	10.4%	281.7
New Madrid	34	09.3%	165.7
Pemiscot	60	16.4%	278.8
Scott	43	11.8%	106.7
St. Francois	19	05.2%	34.8
Total Cases	365	100.0%	66.9



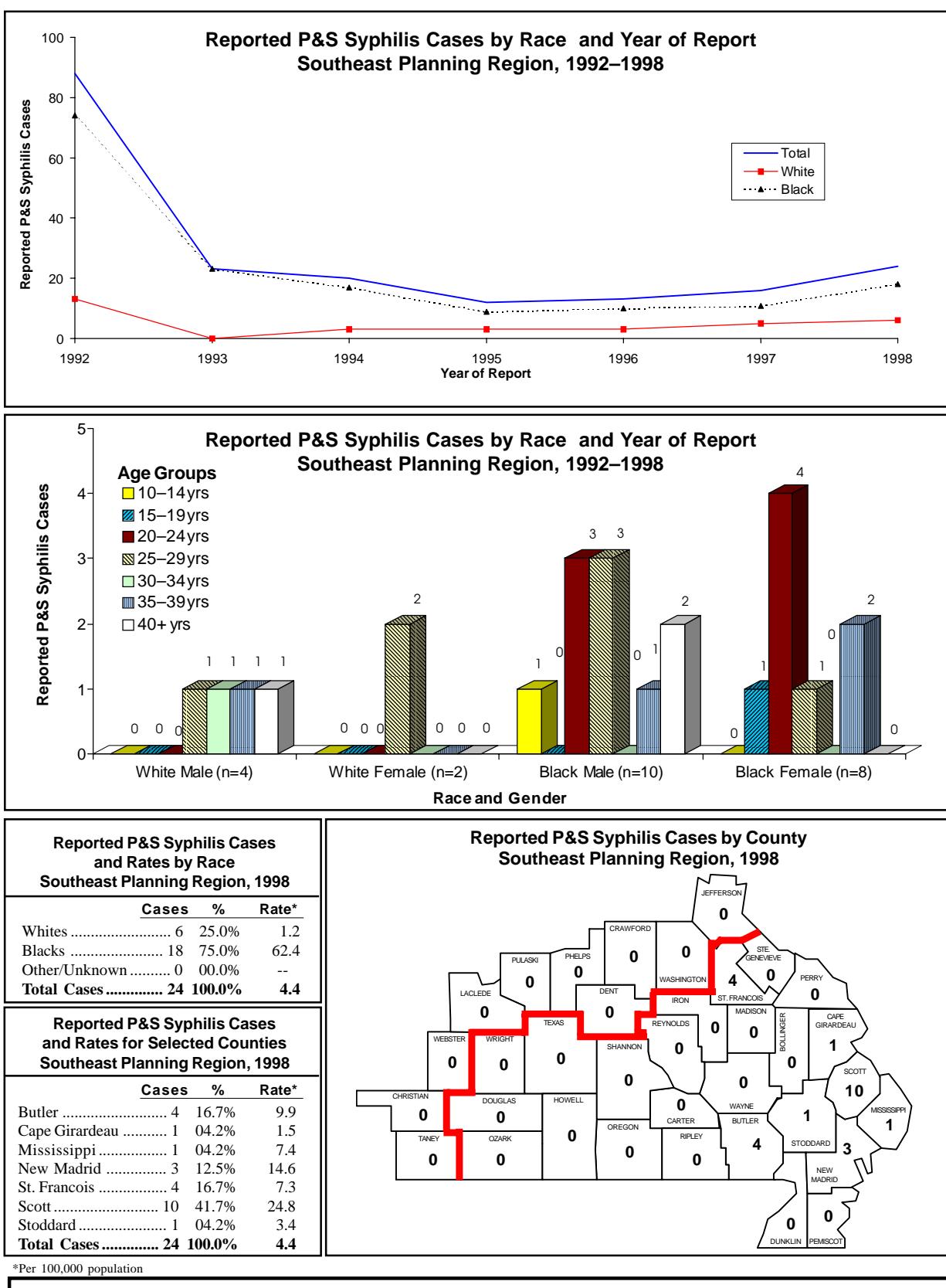
*Per 100,000 population

Southeast Planning Region STD epi profile summary



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• SYPHILIS KWIK FACTS •



*Per 100,000 population

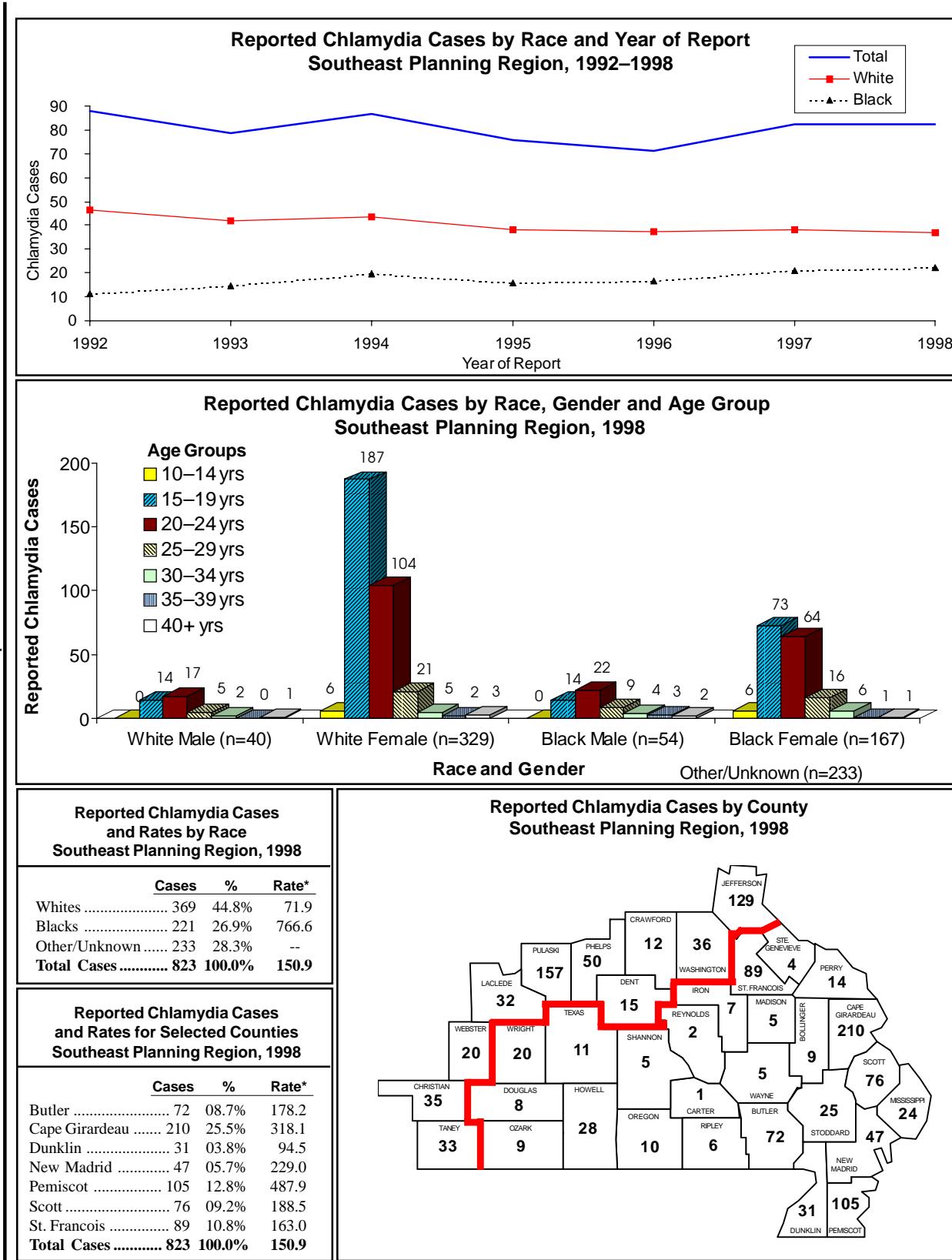
Congenital Syphilis: 2 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the Southeast Planning Region in 1998

CHLAMYDIA KWIK FACTS



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*Per 100,000 population

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Missouri HIV/AIDS Internet Resources



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• INTERNET RESOURCES •

HIV/AIDS-Epidemiologic Reports

Missouri Department of Health: **HIV/AIDS: Scientific Studies and Reports**
<http://www.health.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/SSRHIVAIDS.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: **HIV/AIDS Basic Statistics**
http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats.htm

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: **HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report**
http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/hasrlink.htm

HIV/AIDS-Web Sites

Missouri Department of Health: **HIV/AIDS**
<http://www.health.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/HIV/AIDS.html>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: **Healthfinder®** (A gateway consumer health and human services information web site from the U.S. Government.)
<http://www.healthfinder.gov/default.htm>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: **CDC Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention Home Page**
http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/dhap.htm

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: **National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) - HIV/AIDS Resources**
<http://www.cdcnpin.org/hiv/start.htm>

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases: **NIAID Publications on HIV/AIDS**
<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/aids.htm>

Journal of the American Medical Association: **JAMA HIV/AIDS Information Center**
<http://www.ama-assn.org/special/hiv/hivhome.htm>

HIV/AIDS-Treatment/Prevention Information

U.S. Public Health Service: **HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS)**
<http://www.hivatis.org/>

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Missouri HIV/AIDS Internet Resources

HIV/AIDS-Clinical Trials Information

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: **Taking Part in Research Studies: What Questions Should You Ask?**

http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/pubs/brochure/unc3bro.htm

AIDS Clinical Trials Unit at Washington University Medical Center, St. Louis

<http://id.wustl.edu/~actu/>

HIV/AIDS Clinical Trials in Kansas City

http://www.kc-reach.org/kc_trials.html

U.S. Public Health Service: **AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service (ACTIS)**

<http://www.actis.org/>

The Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Group

<http://pactg.s-3.com/>

HIV/AIDS-Educational Opportunities for Health Professionals

Midwest AIDS Training and Education Center - Eastern Missouri (MATEC-EM)

<http://id.wustl.edu/~actu/matec2.html>

Kansas City AIDS Research Consortium/Midwest AIDS Training and Education Center - Western Missouri (KCARC/MATEC-WM)

<http://www.kcarc.org/education.htm>

Midwest AIDS Education and Training Centers (MATEC)

<http://www.uic.edu/depts/matec/>

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Missouri STD Internet Resources



• INTERNET RESOURCES •

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STDs-Epidemiologic Reports

Missouri Department of Health: **Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Scientific Studies and Reports**

<http://www.health.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/SSRSTD.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: **STD Surveillance & Statistics**

http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Stats_Trends/Stats_and_Trends.htm

STDs-Web Sites

Missouri Department of Health: **STDs: Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Syphilis-Congenital**

<http://www.health.state.mo.us/Diseases/DDwelcome.html>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: **Healthfinder®** (A gateway consumer health and human services information web site from the U.S. Government.)

<http://www.healthfinder.gov/default.htm>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: **CDC Division of STD Prevention Home Page**

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/dstdp.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: **National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) - STD Resources**

<http://www.cdcnpin.org/std/start.htm>

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases: **NIAID Publications on STDs**

<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/stds.htm>

STDs-Treatment/Prevention Information

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: **1998 Guidelines for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. MMWR 1998;47(No. RR-1).**

http://www.cdc.gov/epo/mmwr/preview/ind98_rr.html

STDs-Educational Opportunities for Health Professionals

St. Louis STD/HIV Prevention and Training Center

http://www.umsl.edu/services/itc/std_ptc.html

National STD/HIV Prevention and Training Center Network

<http://www.stdptc.uc.edu/>

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